

Chapter 3

Traffic Laws and Vehicle Operation

- Speed limits/fines
- Reduced speeds
- Signals
- Changing lanes
- Blind spots
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Chapter 3

Traffic Laws and Vehicle Operation

Minnesota traffic laws apply to everyone who operates a vehicle on public roads in this state.

The following laws deal with controlling and operating your vehicle.

Speed Limits



- The faster you drive, the **less time you allow yourself to react.**
- Traveling at faster speeds **increase the likelihood of crashes.**
- When crashes occur at excessive speeds, victims **injuries tend to be more serious and death is more likely to result**



Aggressive Driving Kills



Minnesota's Basic Speed Law



⦿ This law requires you to drive at a speed no faster than is **reasonable under existing conditions**. This includes:

- **Weather**
- **Traffic**
- **Road**

Poster Speed Limits

- Driving faster than posted speed limits is **illegal**.
- The posted speed is ***the maximum speed permitted on that road.***



Speeds in Passing Zones

- New Laws for 2009

The speed limit on *two-way highways* with a posted speed limit ***of 55 mph or higher is increased by 10 mph*** when the driver is lawfully passing another vehicle in the same direction.

Minimum speed limits may be posted on some roads

It is illegal to drive slower than the posted minimum speed limit **under normal weather, traffic and road conditions**



Note: If you approach an intersection at an unlawful speed, you lose the right-of-way privilege associated with driving at a lawful speed.



40. **TRUE** OR FALSE. A driver who approaches an intersection at an unlawful speed will lose right-of-way privileges.



The following MN speed limits apply under ideal driving conditions, **unless traffic signs indicate otherwise.**
(a posted speed limit sign)

- 10 MPH – in alleys
- 30 MPH - on urban or town roads
- 55 MPH - in all other locations

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE. If no speed limit is posted how fast can you drive in an urban area?

- a. 15 mph
- b. 20 mph
- c. 25 mph
- d. 30 mph.**

2. d.

In school zones,

Reduce speeds when children are present

In work or construction zones, reduce speed and drive with care. **\$300 fine** if you speed in a marked construction zone.

Always obey posted speed limits

SPEED KILLS

4. Fines may double in construction ZONES when workers are present. F \$300

Speed Limits and Fines

- ⦿ You can be fined for driving faster than the posted speed limit.
- ⦿ **Additional fines** will be charged if you are caught driving *20 mph over the posted speed limit.*
- ⦿ If you are caught driving in *excess of 100 mph* Your driving privileges will be **revoked** for a **minimum of six months.**



8. TRUE OR FALSE. If you are caught speeding in excess of 100 mph, how long will your driving privileges be revoked?

8. 6 month

Your license will be (Revoked)



Reduced Speeds

- **Slow down** when you approach or pass a stopped emergency vehicle with its emergency lights flashing. A surcharge of not less than **\$25** is added to the speeding fine if you violate this law
- Slow down for a **flag person, pedestrians, barricades, and flares and reflectors** on the road



34-38. You must(34) _____ when you approach or pass a stopped emergency vehicle with its emergency lights flashing. A surcharge of not less than (35)\$_____ is added to the speeding fine if you violate this law. Slow down for a(36) _____, (37)_____, (38)_____, and flares or reflectors on the road.

34. Slow down

35. \$25.00

36. Flag person

37. Pedestrians

38. Barricades

Slower speed are necessary when you travel on a **narrow road, a winding road, approach a curve, hilltop, or railroad crossing**

Bad weather and **poor** driving conditions are other situations in which drivers are required to slow down

If you approach an intersection at an unlawful speed you, you will lose right-of-way privileges.

3. TRUE OR FALSE. Speeds slower than the maximum speed limit are often required due to conditions.

3. T.

39. Bad weather and poor road conditions are other situations in which drivers are required to slow down.

Speed Limits on Bridges



- ⦿ **Watch for speed limit signs and no passing signs**



Signaling



- ⦿ When you wish to change lanes or turn, signal to warn others of your intentions.
- ⦿ Signals are to be activated **100 feet before you make the turn.** Continue signaling until you have completed the turn.
- ⦿ The turn signal does not grant you the right to change lanes. You must merge safely.

41. You must activate your turn signal at least 100 feet before you make your turn.

7. TRUE OR FALSE. Once you signal to change lanes other drivers must allow you to so.

7. F.

5. You must signal at least 100 feet before making the actual move to turn.

Hand and Arm Signals



- ⦿ During the daylight hours, hand and arm signals can be used **in addition to or instead of, turn signals.**
- ⦿ You **may not** use hand signals at night or when your vehicle is constructed or loaded so that hand signal cannot be seen.





- 33. **TRUE** OR FALSE. You may use hand signals instead of your turn signals during daylight hours.

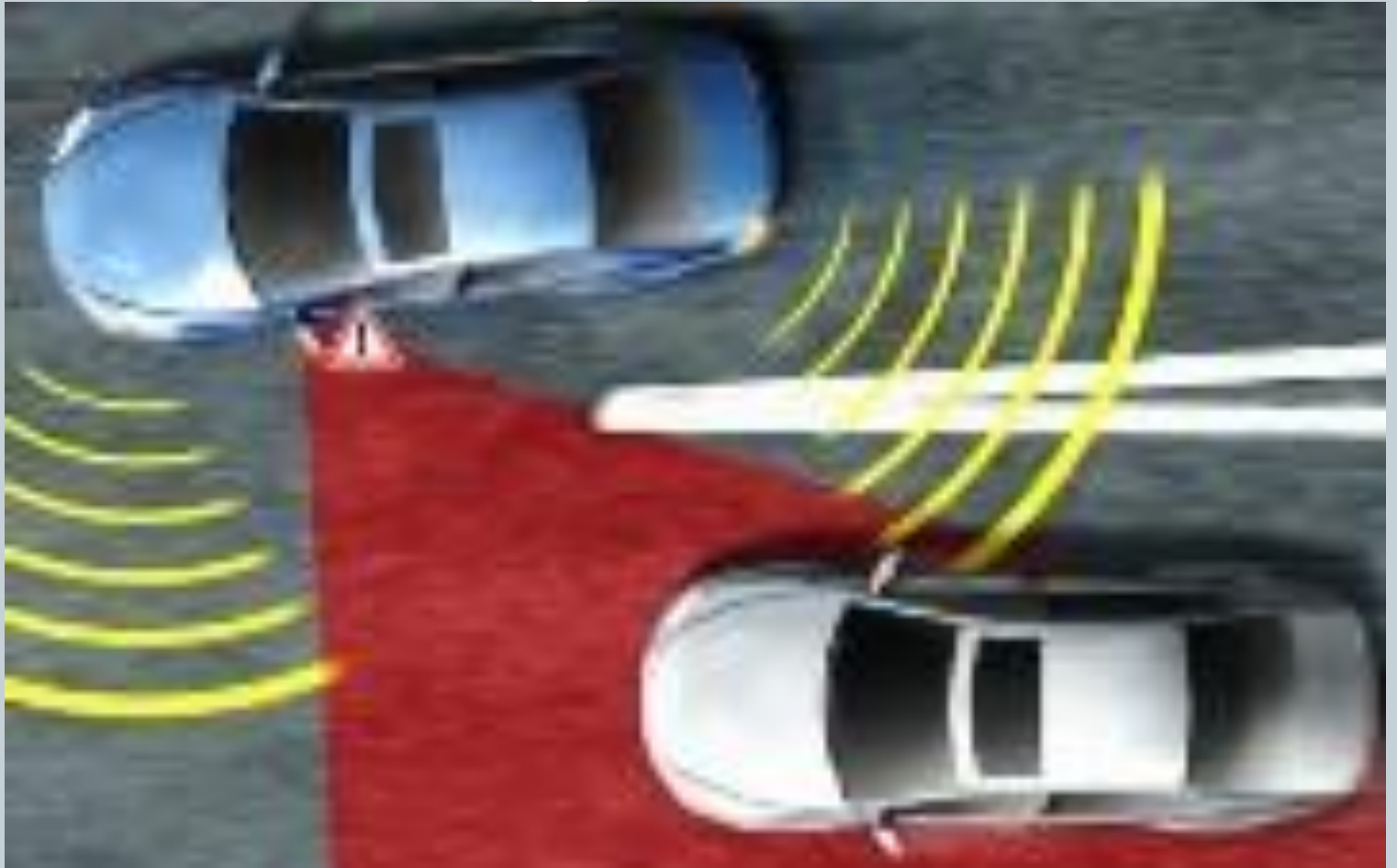


Changing Lanes



- ⦿ It is often necessary to change lanes in order to turn or merge with traffic.
- ⦿ **Lane changes can be dangerous and must be done with caution.**
- ⦿ Make sure you have safe clearance to the side, behind, and ahead of your vehicle.
- ⦿ *Turn your head in the direction of the lane you are moving into to check for vehicles.*
- ⦿ *If you only rely on your mirrors, you may not see vehicles in your “**blind spot**”.*

Check your blind spot



Blind Spots



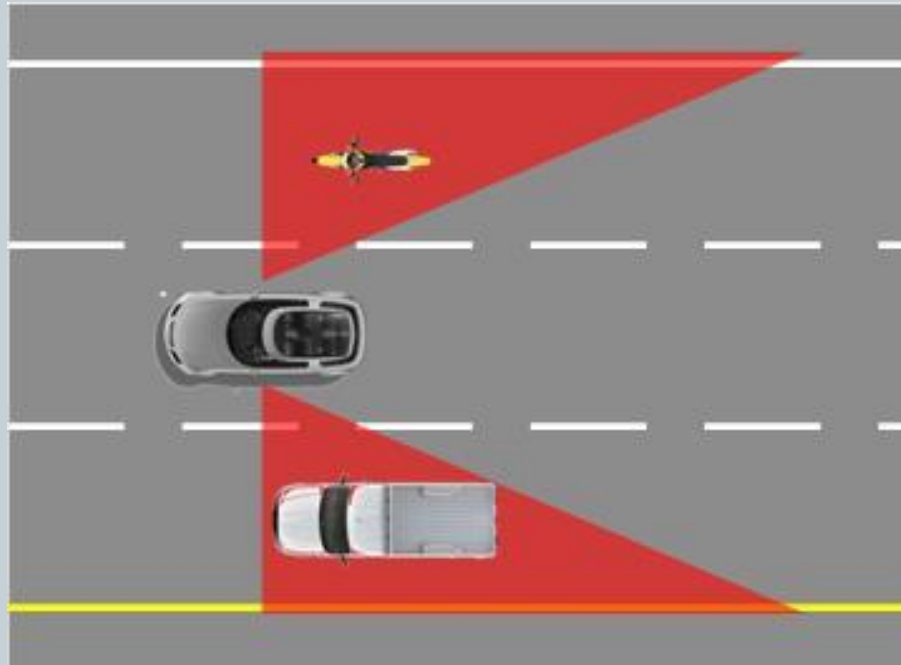
- Blind spots are areas around your vehicle where your view is obstructed. **You cannot see pedestrians or other vehicles in your rearview or side mirrors when they are in these locations.**
- The design of your vehicle and position of the door post will determine where the blind spots are in your vehicle.





- **6. An area that you are unable to see without turning your head is called a**

6. Blind spot



31-32. dirty windshield – glaring lights.

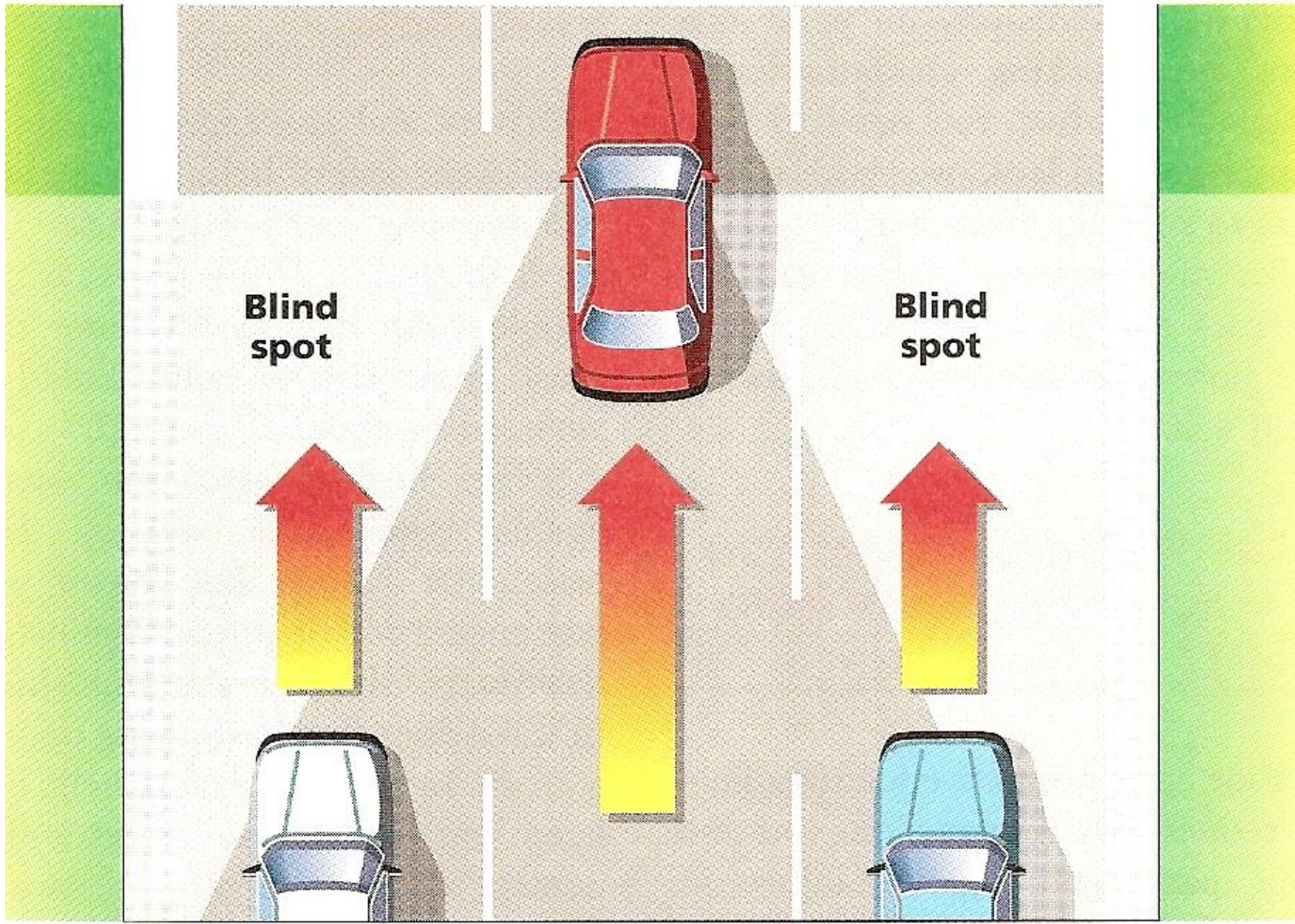
31-32. Dirty windshield and **glaring lights** can create temporary blind spots.

Know where your blind spots are and be sure to quickly turn your head and check for hidden pedestrians and vehicles.

Avoid driving in others blind spot

Be aware of the blind spots of commercial vehicles

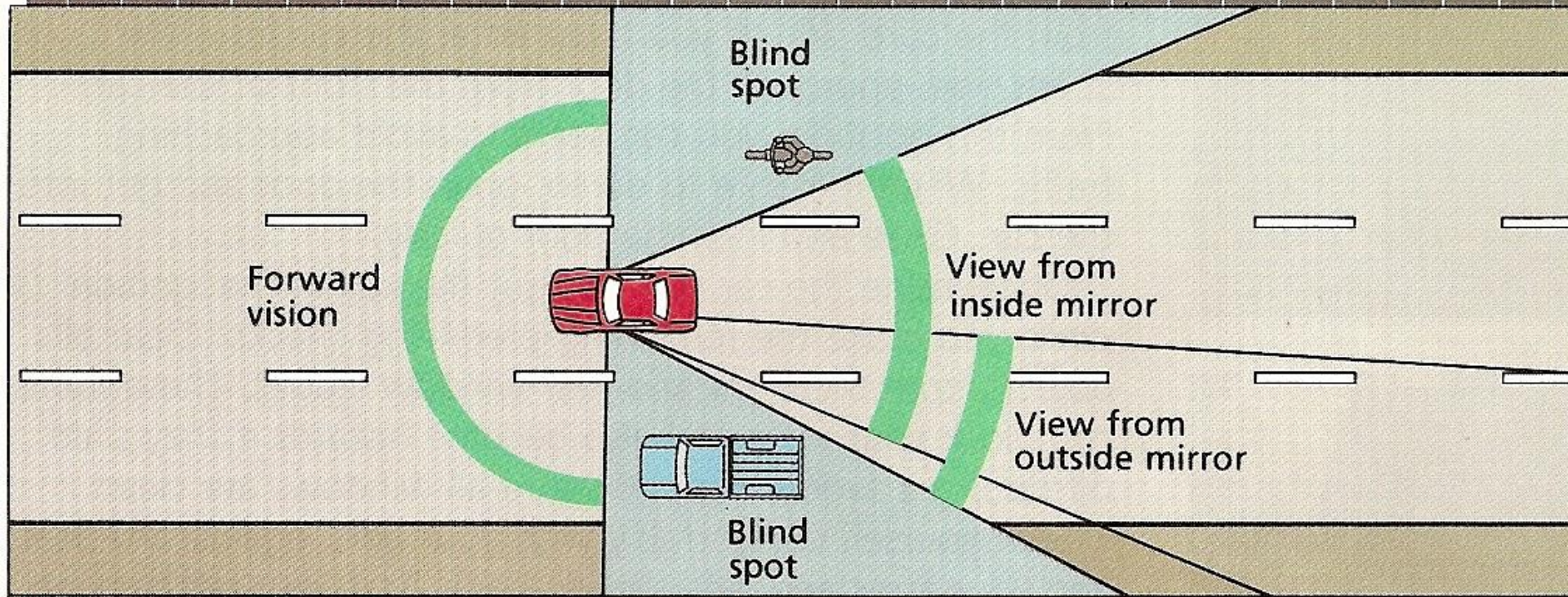


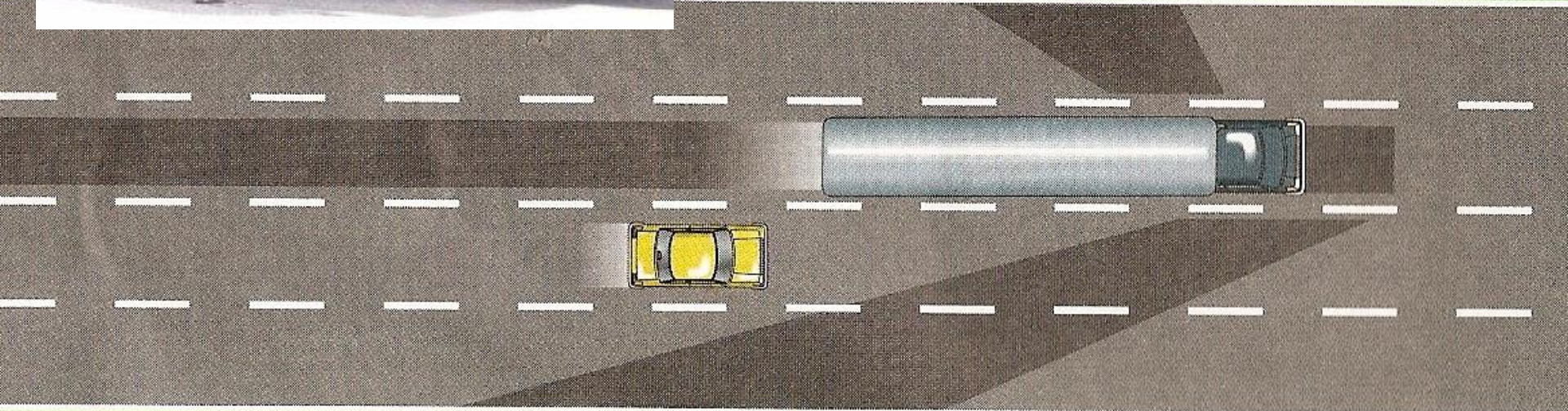


Blind spot

Blind spot

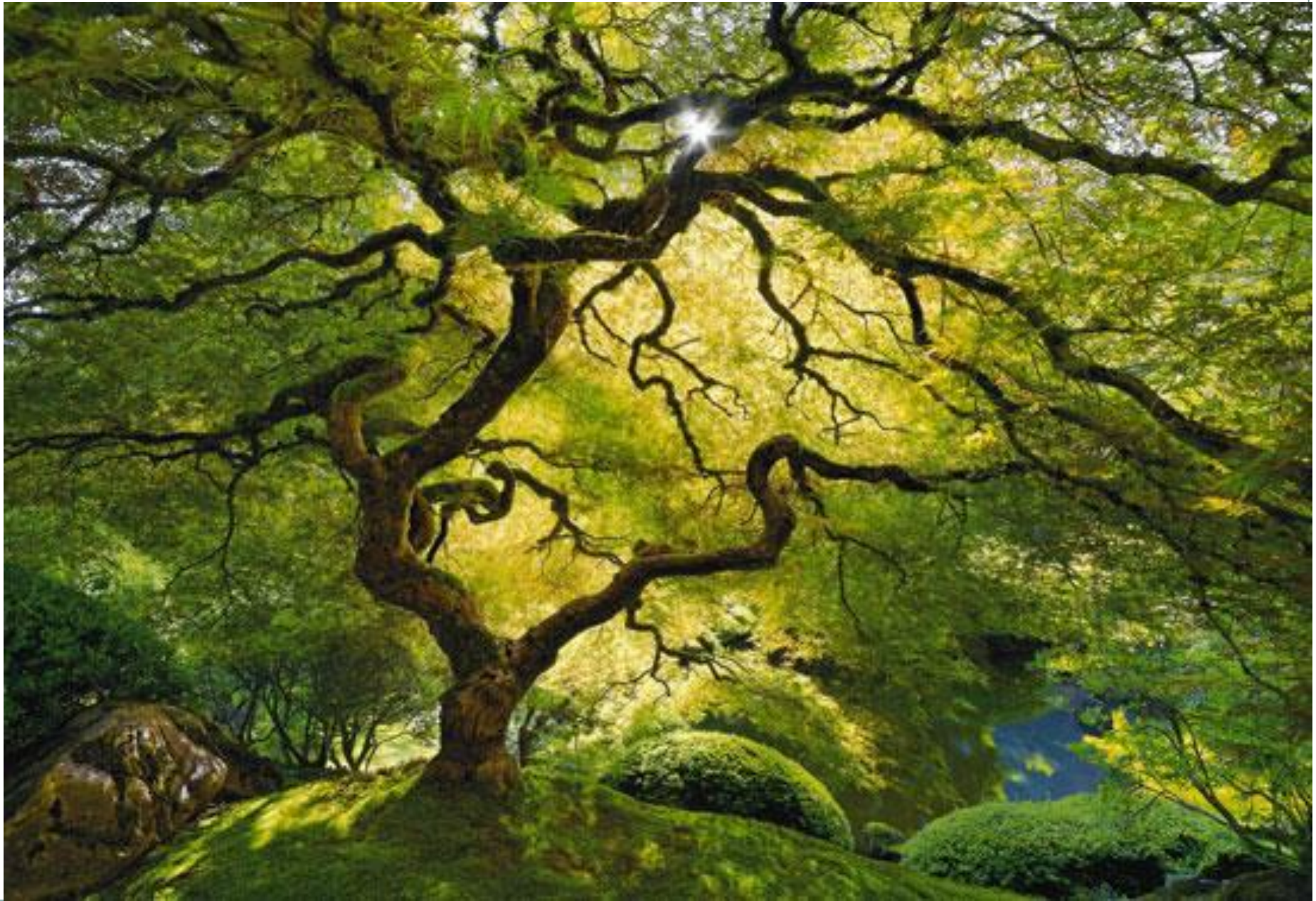
Avoid driving in blind spots





Be aware of the blind spots of commercial vehicles

If you cannot see the driver in the mirrors the driver cannot see you

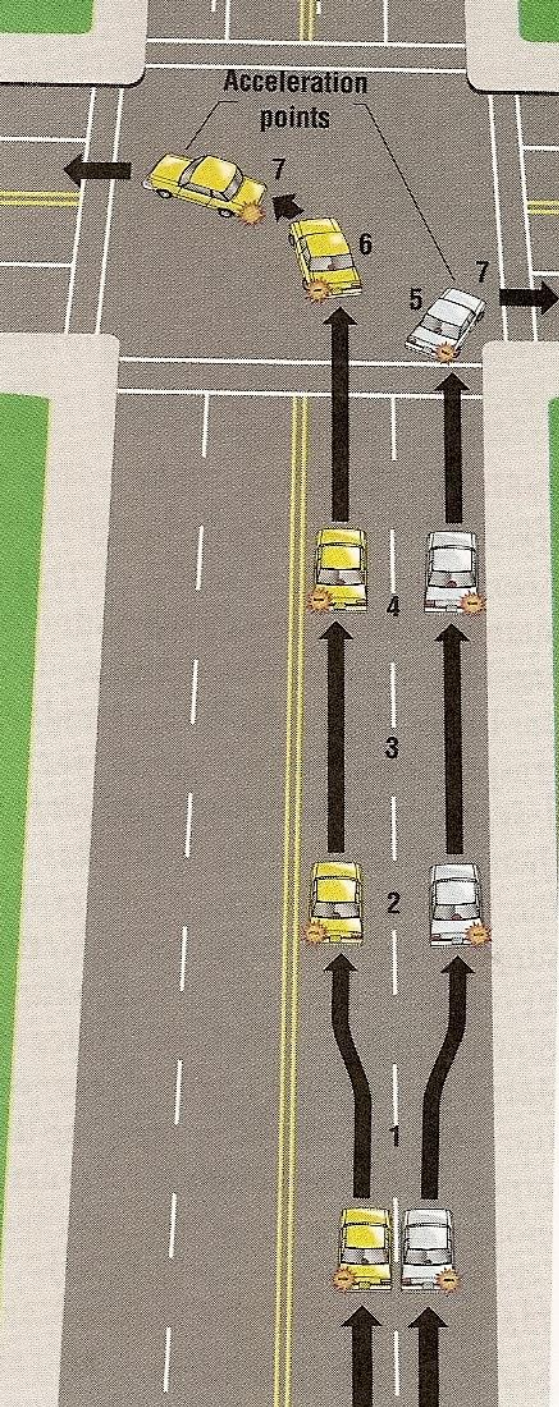


Turns



- Improper turns cause many traffic crashes
- **Move safely into the correct lane** well ahead of the place where you will make the actual turn
- **Slow down before** making the turn
- **Signal at least 100 feet** before the turn
- While waiting to turn, ***keep wheels straight and foot on the brake.***

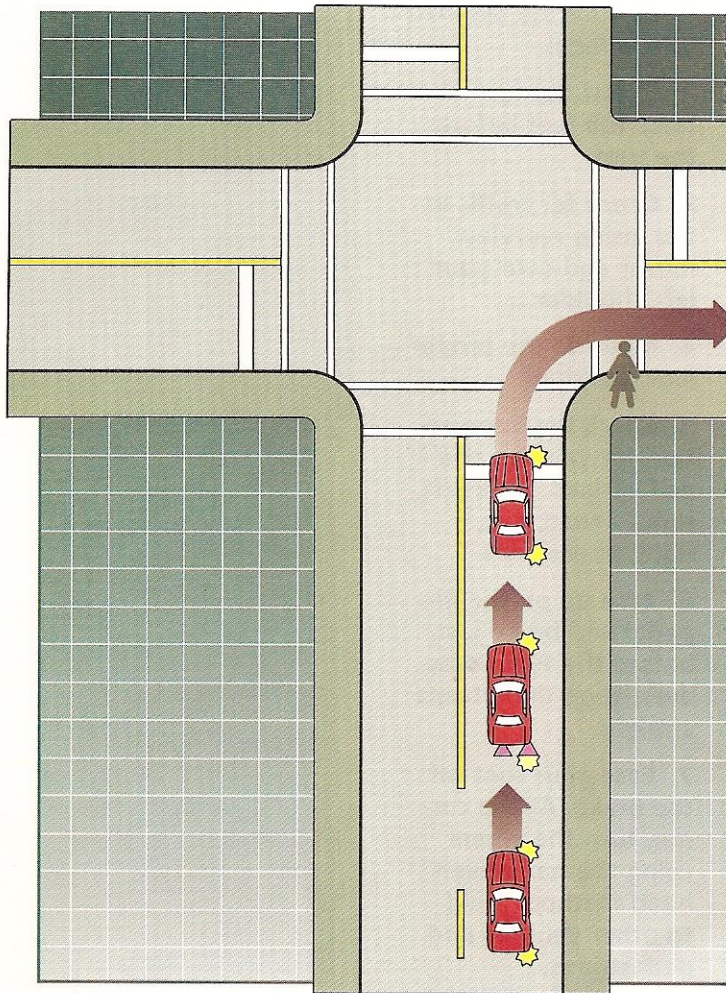
- **Continue signaling** until you begin your turn
- **Do not make sudden turns** from the wrong lane of traffic
- **Watch for traffic and objects** in the road you are about to enter.
- Always finish your turn in **the correct lane**
- ***If the car ahead of you signals for a left, slow down and prepare to stop.***
- **When waiting to make a left hand turn with oncoming traffic, position the car into the intersection where your body appears even with the curb line**



1. Position your vehicle
2. Brake early to reduce speed
3. Use your visual search pattern
4. Slow to about 10 mph just before the cross walk
- 5. (Right)** Check to the left. Look in the direction you are going to turn. **Begin turning when your bumper is even with the curb line. Complete the turn in the lane next to the curb.**
- 6. (Left)** Check (left -front –right) **turn your wheel as you enter the intersection and approach the centerline.** Keep looking into the lane you will enter. **Turn in the first lane right of the center line**
7. Continue to check for traffic as you turn. **Accelerate as to begin to straighten the wheel.**

Right Turn

1. Be sure the planned turn is legal.
2. Signal for the turn at least 100 feet before the turn.
3. Check for traffic in the inside rearview mirror and over your right shoulder.
4. Move to the proper lane position.
5. Check the intersection for vehicles and pedestrians. Look ahead, left, right, ahead, left, right.
6. Ease up on the gas pedal, and brake just before the turn.
7. Ease your foot off the brake. At the corner, turn the wheel using the hand-over-hand method. Yield to other vehicles and pedestrians.
8. Look well up the street into which you are turning.
9. When you are half-way around the turn, straighten the steering wheel as you press the gas pedal gently. Use

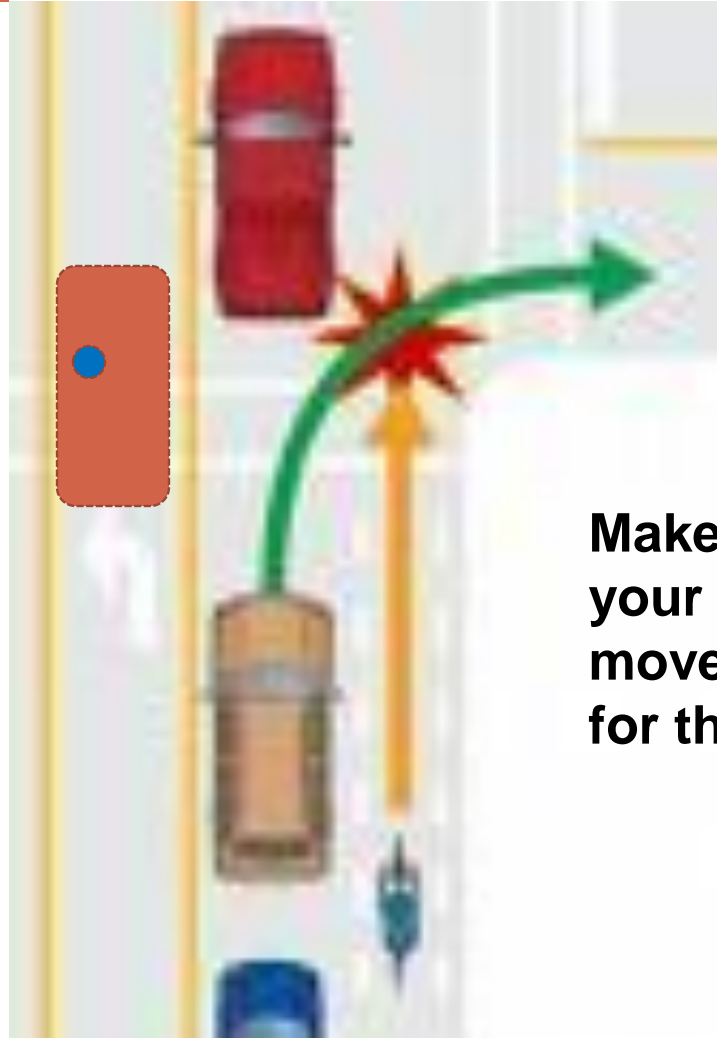


A.

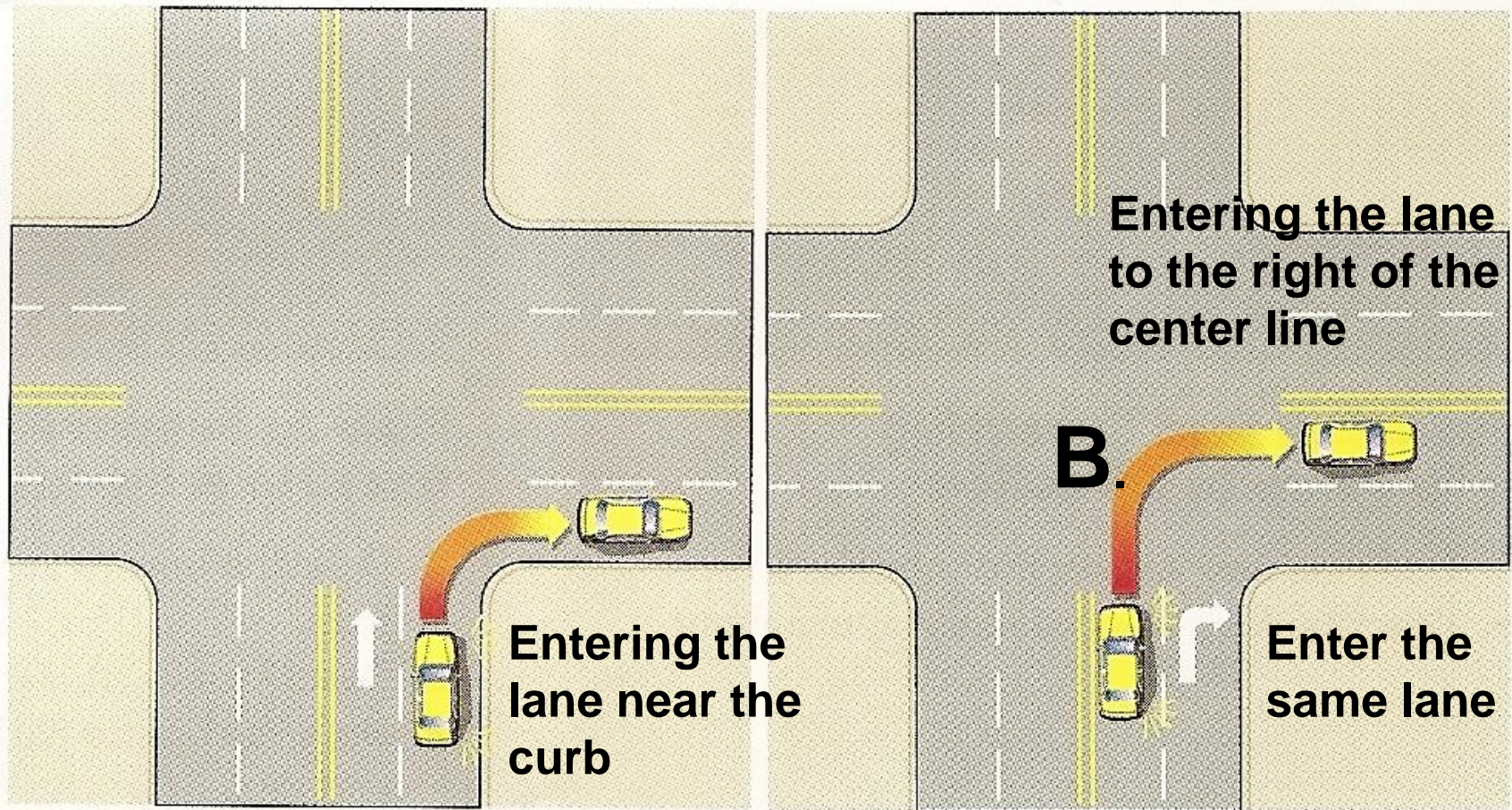
the hand-over-hand technique, if necessary, to unwind the wheel.

- Check each item that you performed competently. Work to improve on the other items.

When waiting for oncoming traffic move up so your body appears even with the curb line.



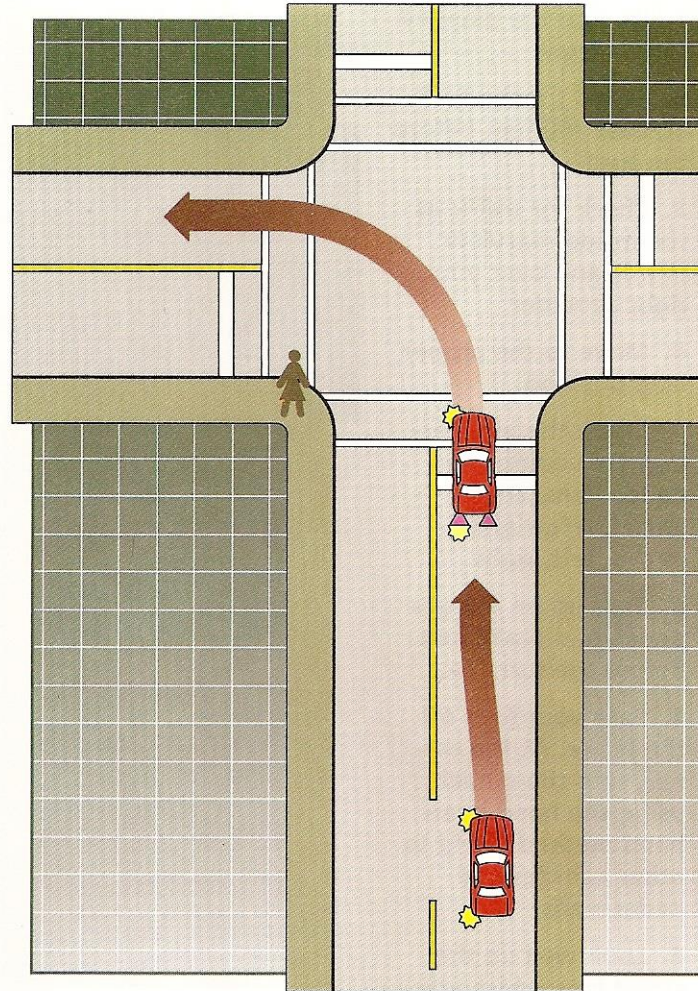
Make sure you check your blind spots and move into the correct lane for the turn



Make right turns from the lane closest to the right curb unless they are allowed from other lanes. ***Turn into the lane corresponding to the one you just left,***

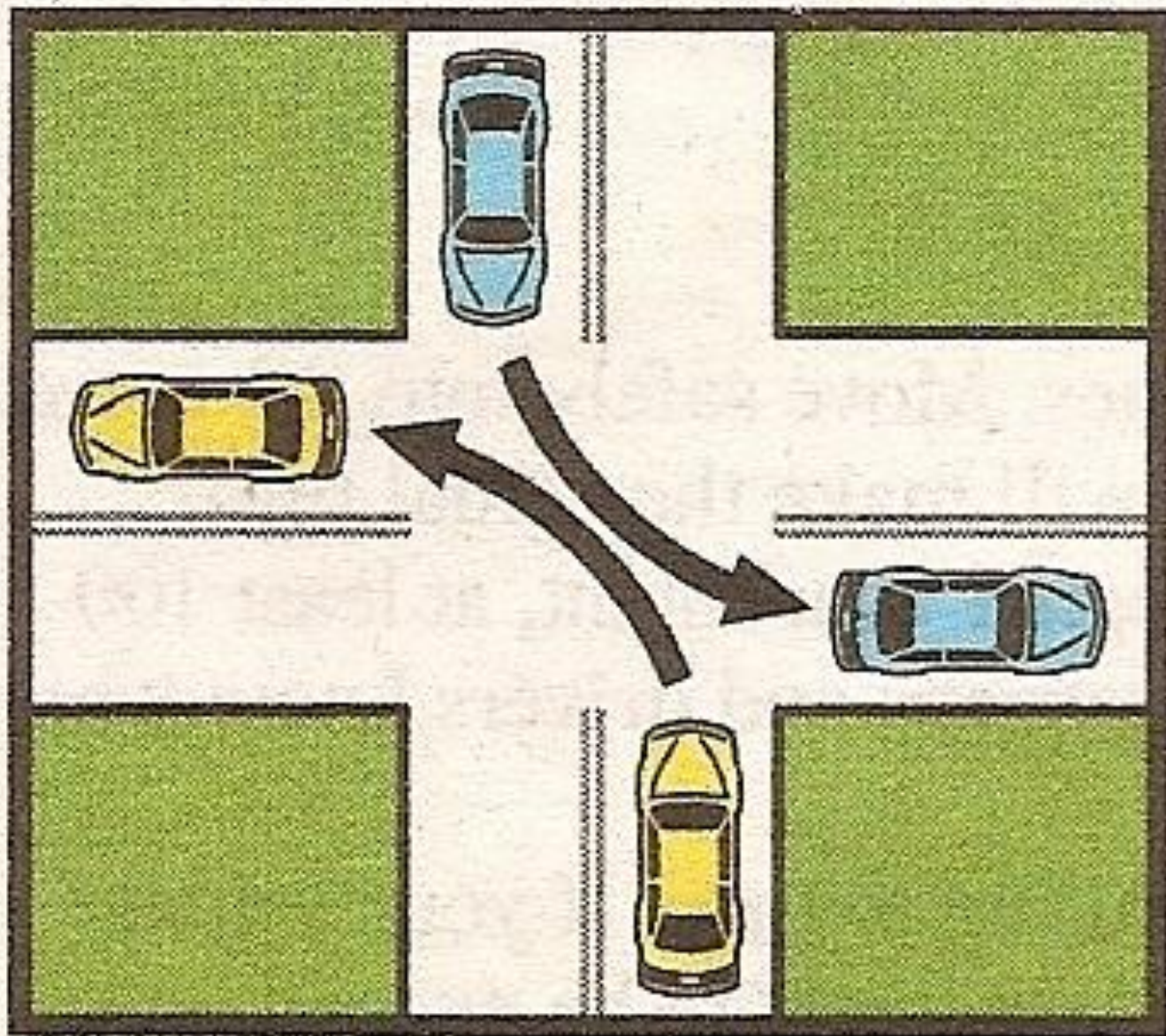
Left Turn

- 1. Be sure the planned turn is legal.
- 2. Signal the turn at least 100 feet before the turn.
- 3. Check for traffic in the inside rearview mirror and over your left shoulder.
- 4. Move to the proper lane position.
- 5. Check the intersection for vehicles and pedestrians. Look left, right, ahead, left, right, ahead, left.
- 6. Ease up on the gas pedal and brake just before the turn. However, keep the wheels straight.
- 7. Ease your foot off the brake. At the corner, turn the wheel using the hand-over-hand method. Yield to other vehicles and pedestrians.
- 8. Check for vehicles in the oncoming lane to your right. Then look out the left window down the street into which you are turning.
- 9. Straighten the steering wheel as you press the gas pedal gently. Use the hand-over-hand technique, if necessary, to unwind the wheel.

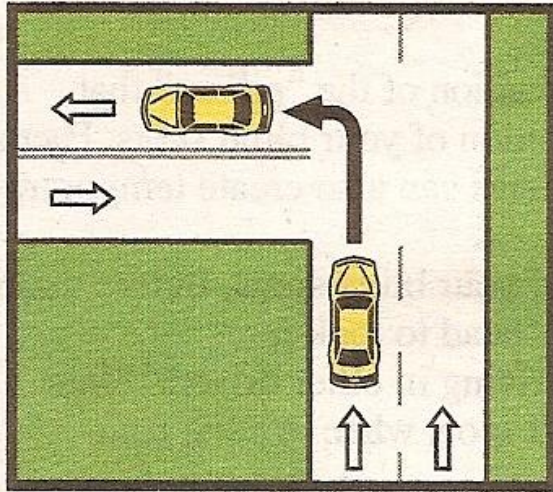


Check each item that you performed competently. Work to improve on the other items.

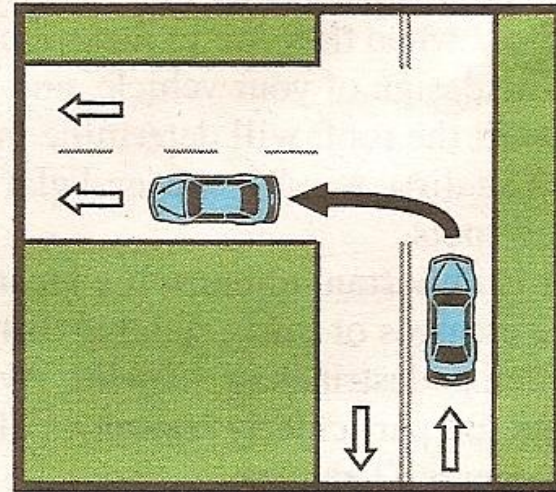
Two approaching left turns



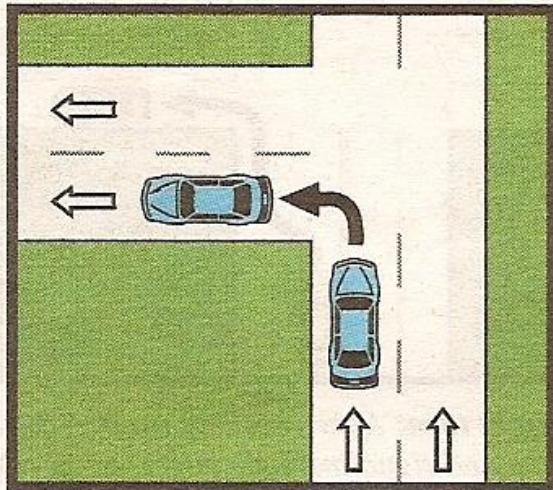
One-way road onto two-way road



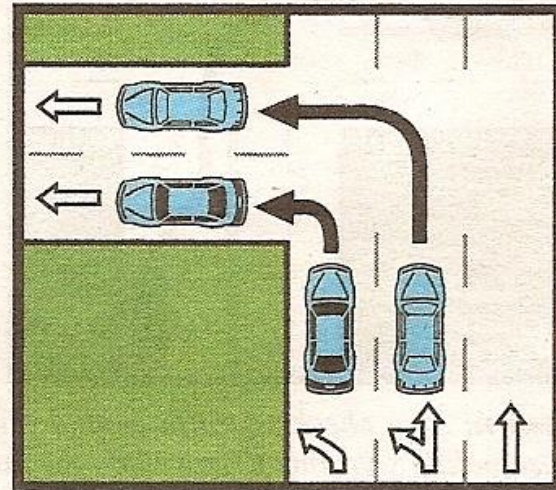
Two-way road onto one-way road



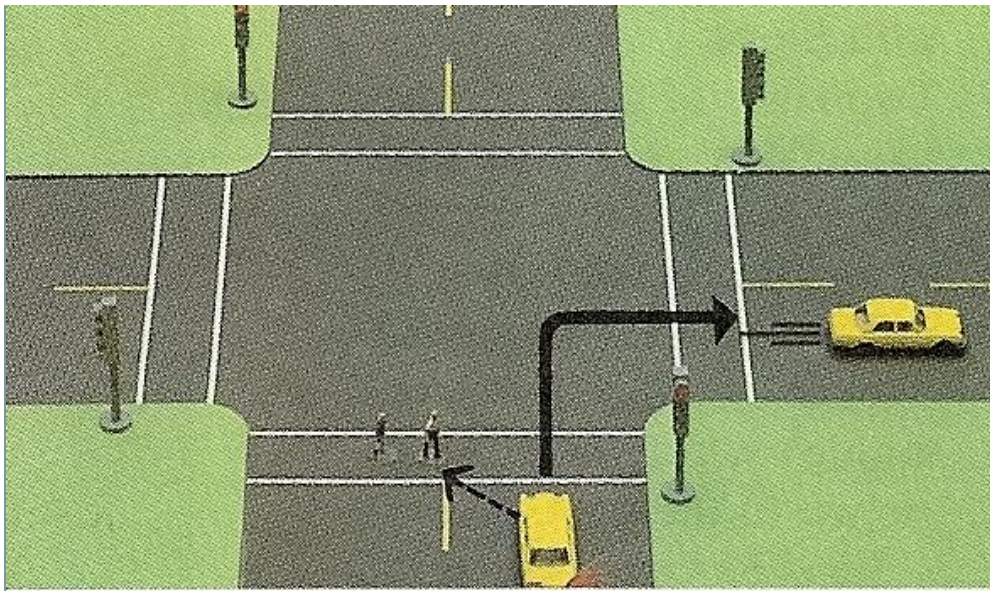
One-way road onto one-way road



One-way road with multiple turn lanes onto one-way road



Stay in your lane

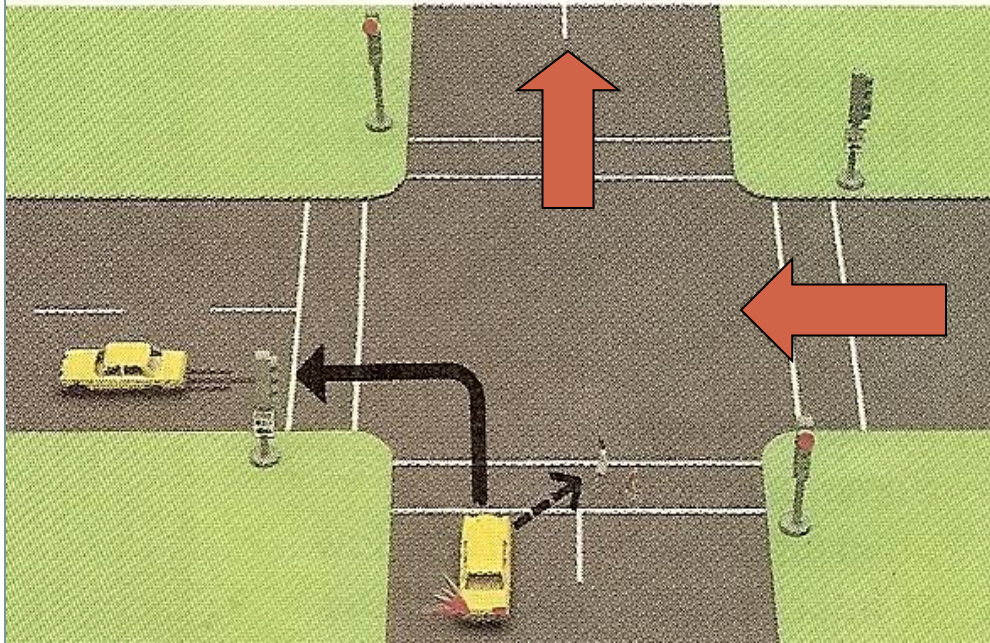


Right on red

Get in the correct lane and **come to a complete stop.**

Look for “No Turn on Red” signs

Check and make sure path is clear. Watch for cars going left in front of you. They may have a green arrow



Left on red

Must be a one-way street onto another one-way street

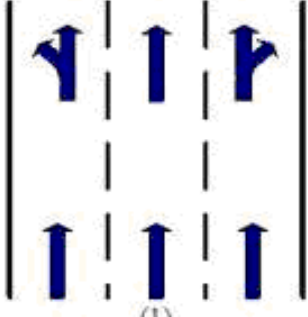
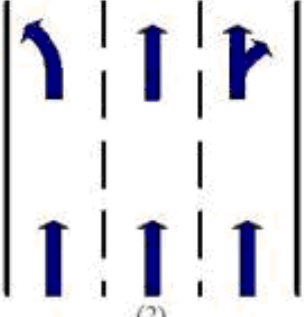
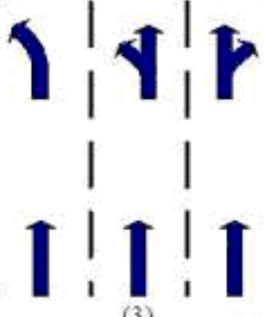
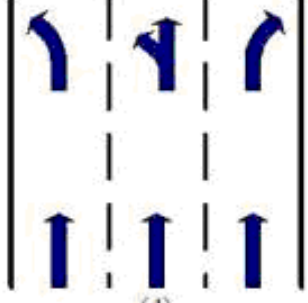
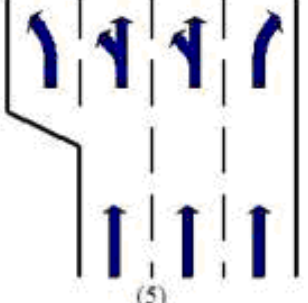
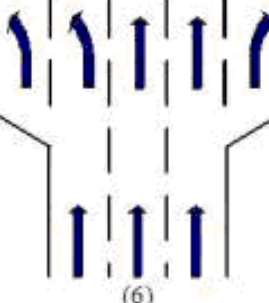
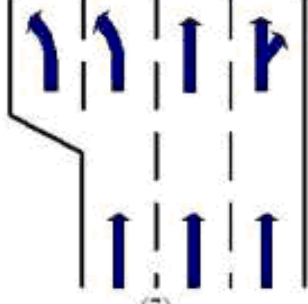
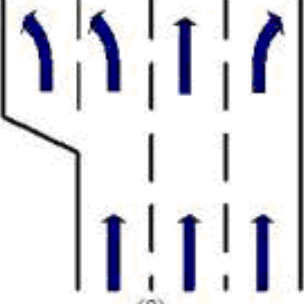
Must **come to a complete stop**

Check for traffic and pedestrians

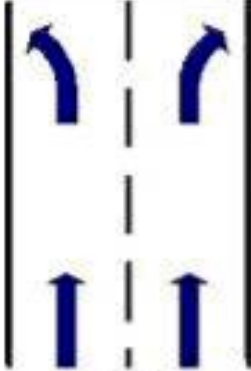
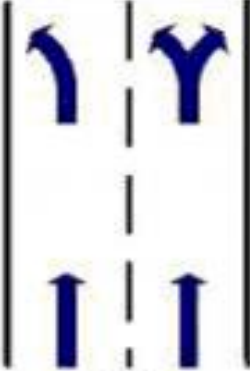

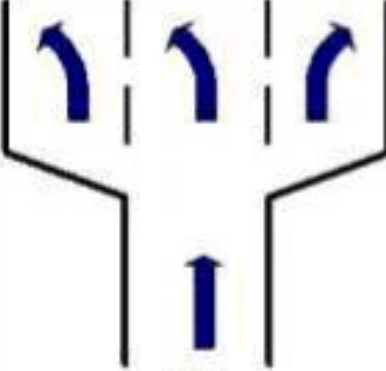
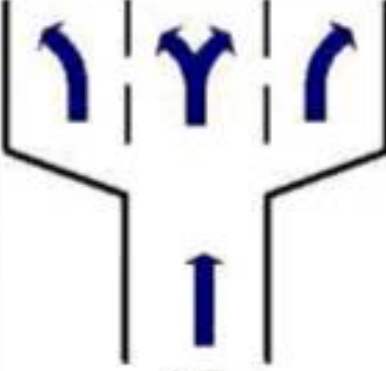
13. MULTIPLE CHOICE. A turn on a red light is allowed in which of the following situations:

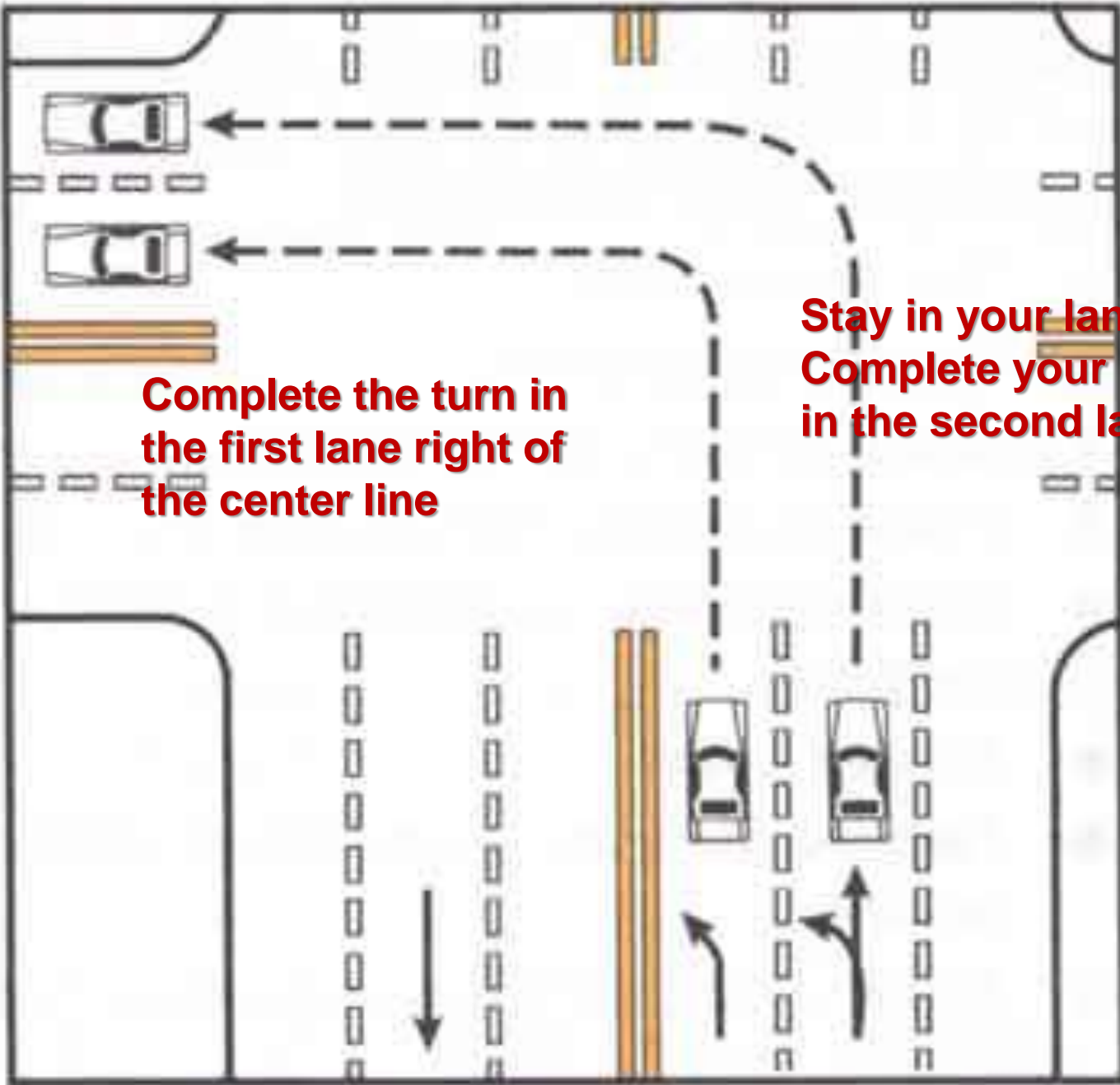
- a. When turning left at a four-way intersection.**
- b. When turning right in the left turn lane.**
- c. When turning left from a one way onto a two-way.**
- d. When turning right with no traffic.**

13. D When turning right with no traffic

 <p>(1)</p>	 <p>(2)</p>	 <p>(3)</p>
<p>LB: 0 RB: 0 SFR: 1800</p>	<p>LB: 1 RB: 0 SFR: $1800 \times \frac{2}{3}$</p>	<p>LB: 1 RB: 0 SFR: $1800 \times \frac{2}{3}$</p>
 <p>(4)</p>	 <p>(5)</p>	 <p>(6)</p>
<p>LB: 1 RB: 1 SFR: $1800 \times \frac{1}{3}$</p>	<p>LB: 1 RB: 1 SFR: $1800 \times \frac{2}{3}$</p>	<p>LB: 2 RB: 1 SFR: $1800 \times \frac{2}{3}$</p>
 <p>(7)</p>	 <p>(8)</p>	
<p>LB: 2 RB: 0 SFR: $1800 \times \frac{2}{3}$</p>	<p>LB: 2 RB: 1 SFR: $1800 \times \frac{1}{3}$</p>	

Stay in your lane

 <p>(9)</p>	 <p>(10)</p>	 <p>(11)</p>
<p>LB: 1 RB: 1 SFR: 1800</p>	<p>LB: 1 RB: 0 SFR: 1800/2</p>	<p>LB: 2 RB: 0 SFR: 1800</p>
 <p>(12)</p>	 <p>(13)</p>	<p>Stay in your lane</p>
<p>LB: 2 RB: 1 SFR: 1800</p>	<p>LB: 1 RB: 1 SFR: 1800</p>	



Complete the turn in the first lane right of the center line

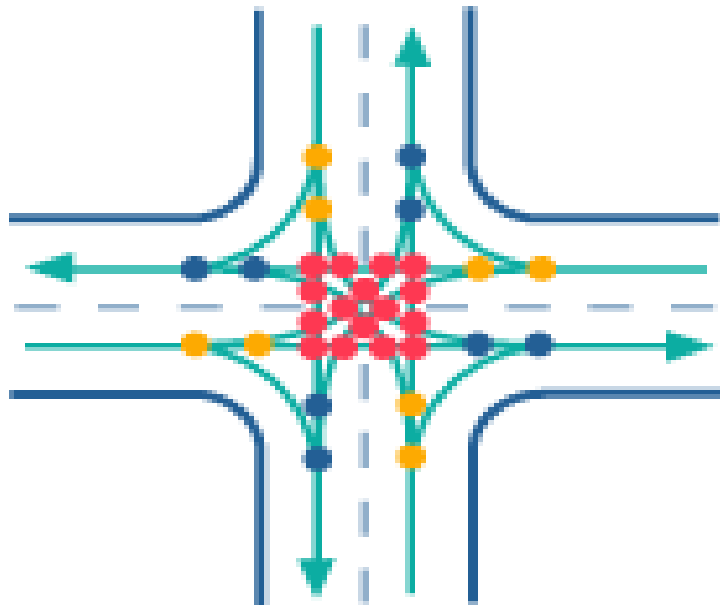
Stay in your lane. Complete your turn in the second lane

Look for no turn on red signs



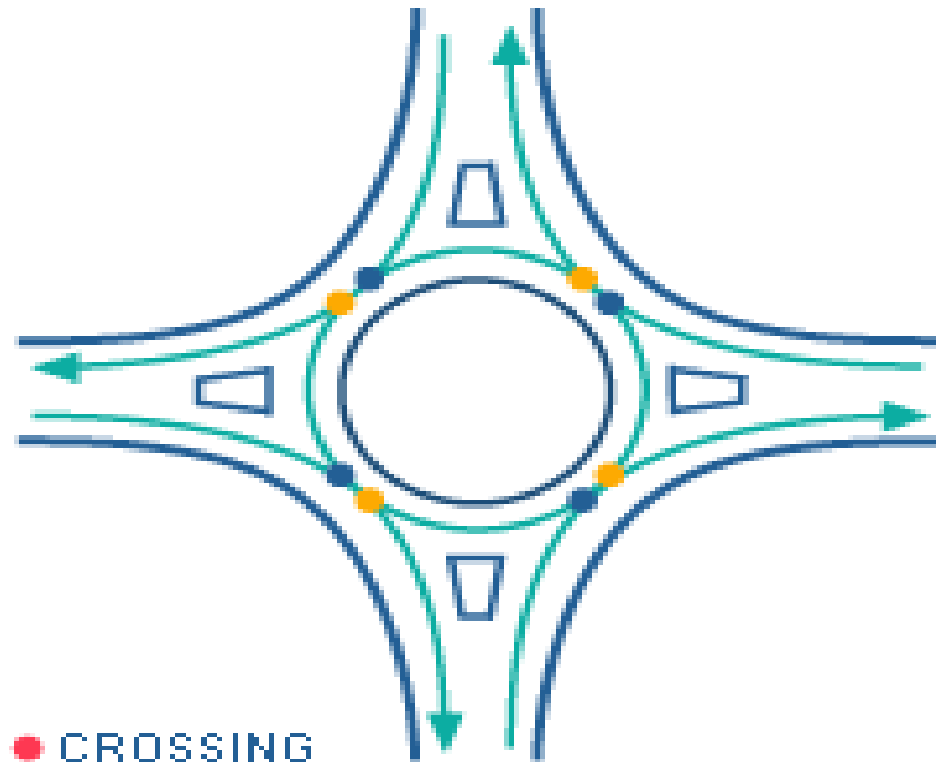
Roundabouts and Conventional Intersection

Roundabouts are designed to **increase traffic flow** and provide a **safer intersection** than conventional intersections.



● DIVERGING

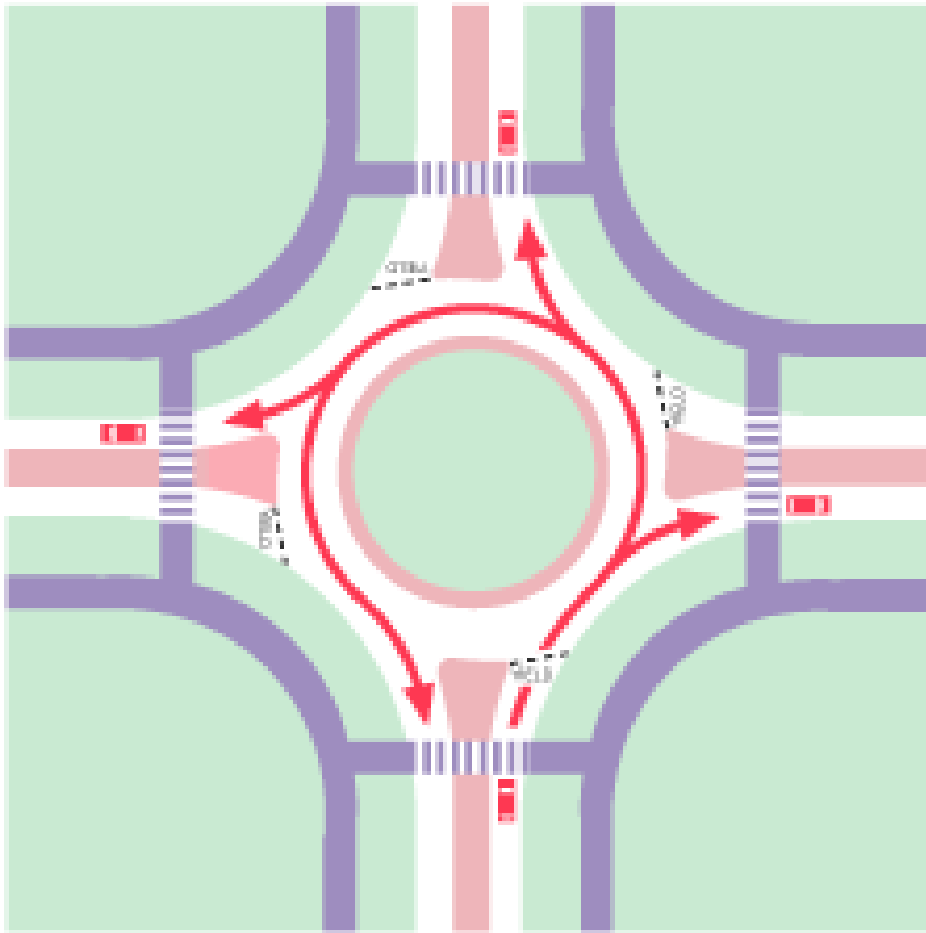
● MERGING



● CROSSING

**42-43. Roundabouts are designed to(42) _____
and provide a (43)_____ than
a normal four-way stop.**

- 42 increase traffic flow and**
- 43 provide a safer intersection.**



Slow down as you approach

Yield to pedestrians and bikes

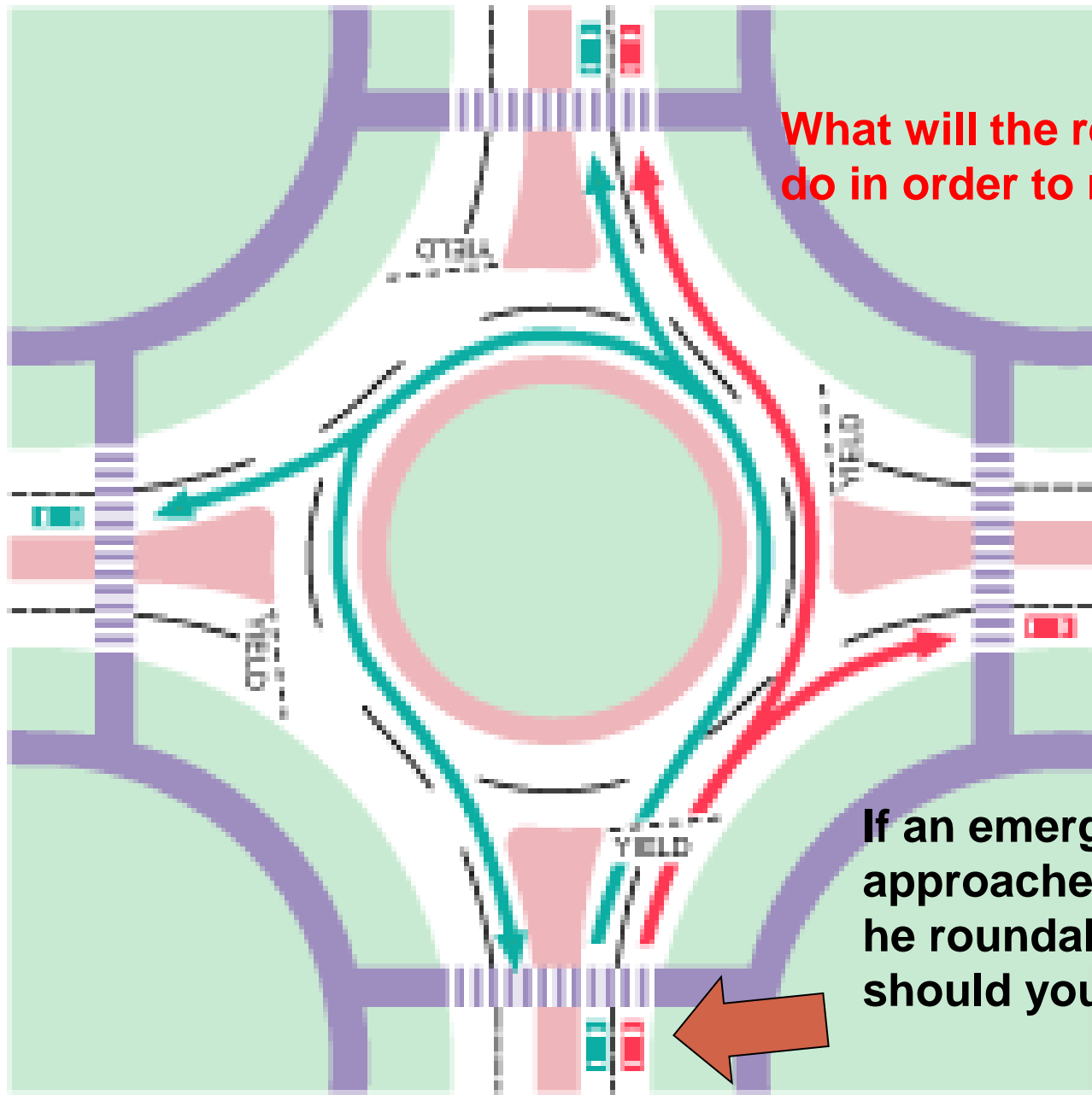
Watch for signs and pavement marking that require or prohibit certain actions

Enter when there is room to merge safely. **Yield to traffic from the left**

Drive in a **counter-clockwise direction**

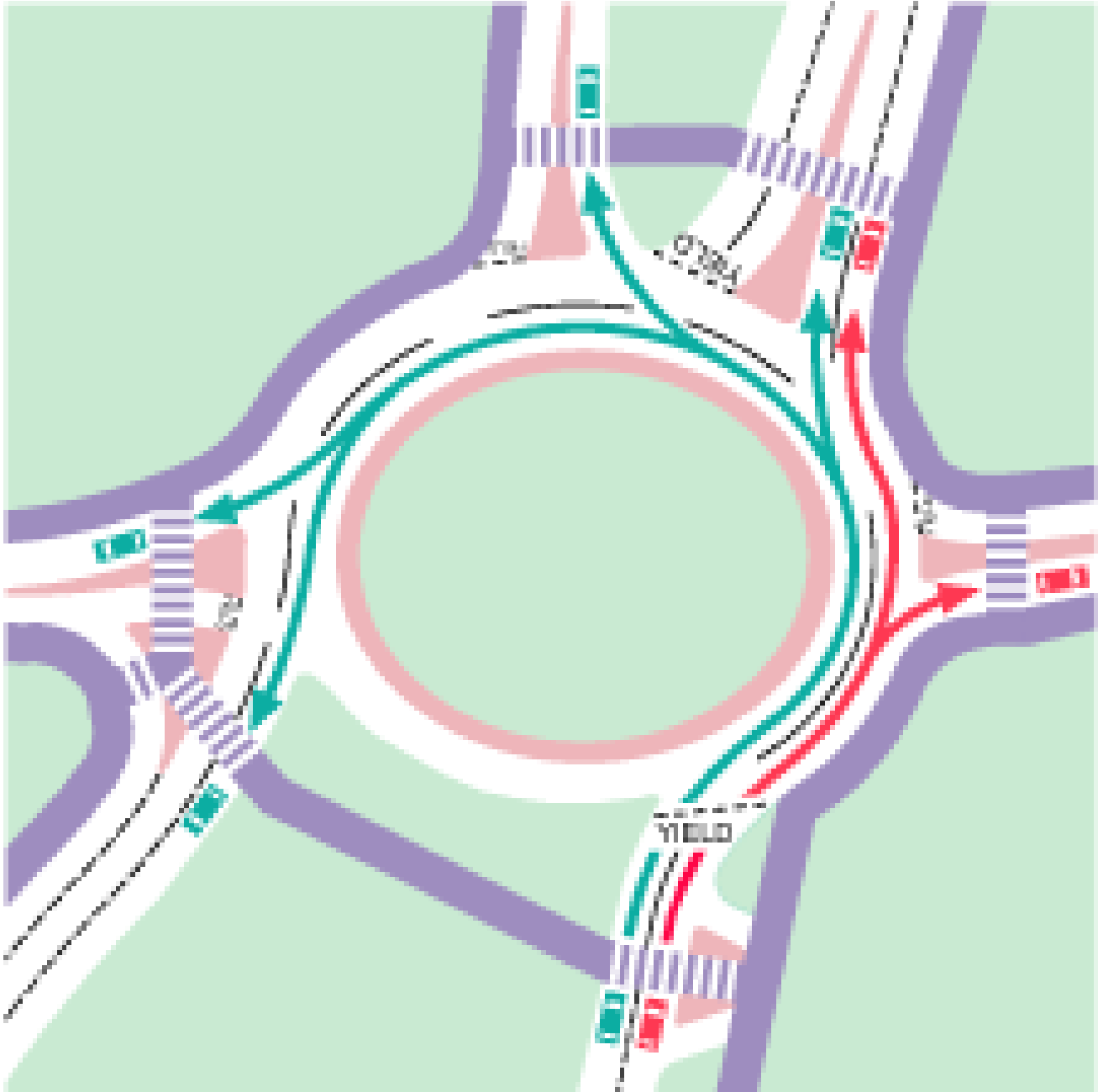
Do not stop or pass or change lane in the roundabout

Use signal to change lanes or exit



What will the red car have to do in order to make a left turn?

If an emergency vehicle approaches and you are in the roundabout, what should you do? Page 28













U-Turns



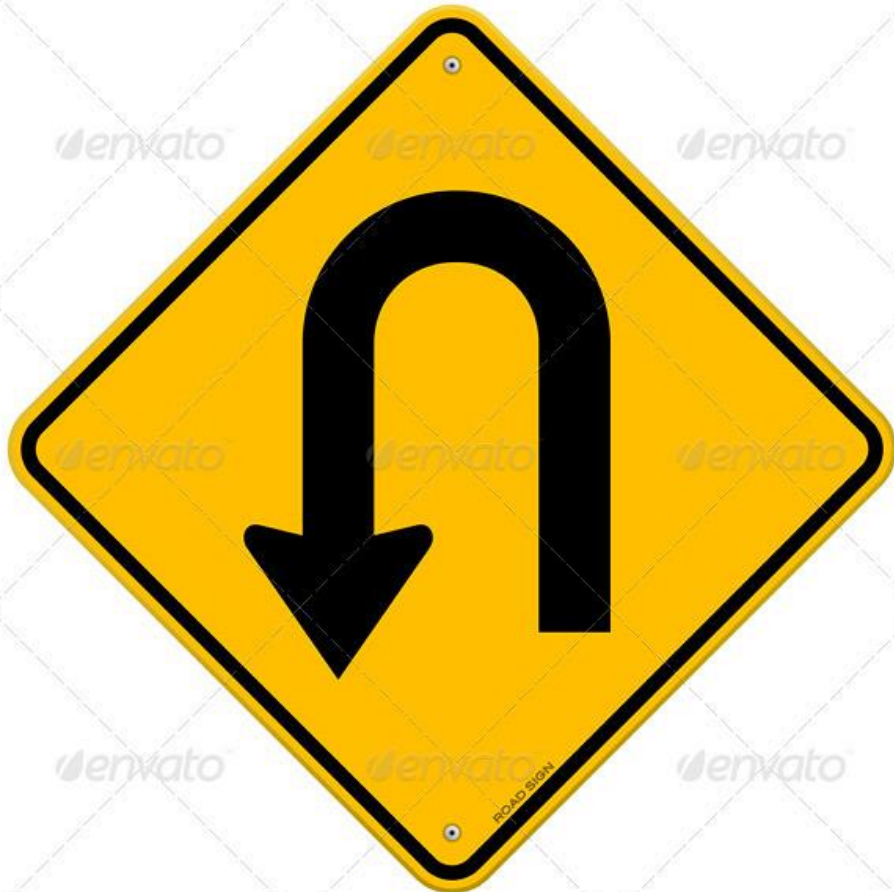
- A U-turn is a 180 degree turn resembling a “U” that reverses you direction of travel.
- You may not do a U-turn if it disrupts other traffic.
Watch for No U-turn signs
- U-turns are not allowed on interstate freeways
- **18. U-turns are illegal near tops of hills and on curves where other drivers cannot see you for at least 1,000 feet**

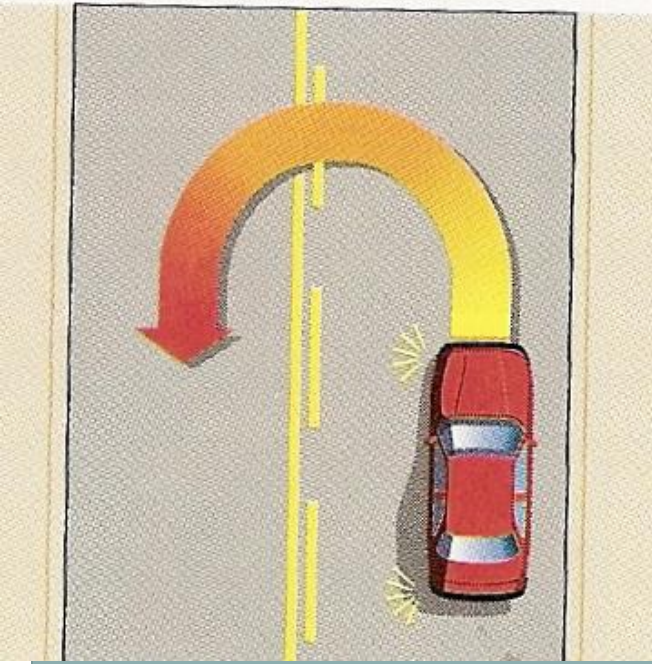
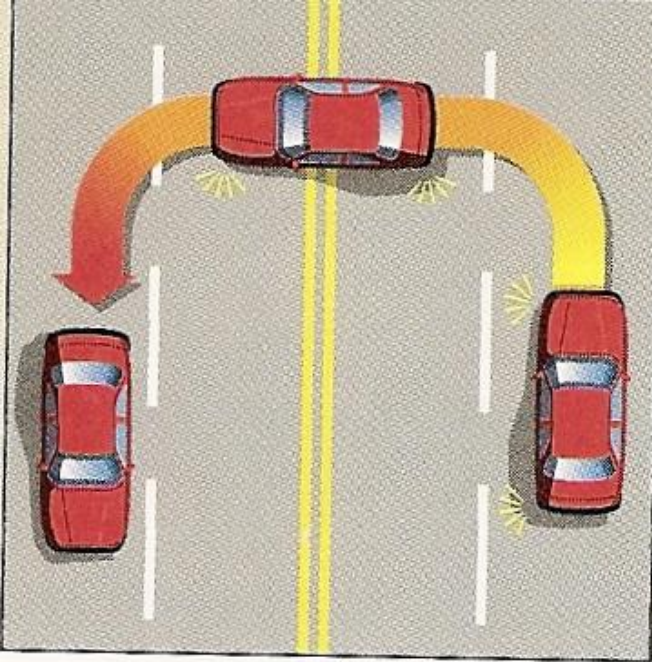
20. T.



- **20. TRUE** OR FALSE. A “U-Turn” is illegal if the traffic cannot see you for 1000 feet in either direction.







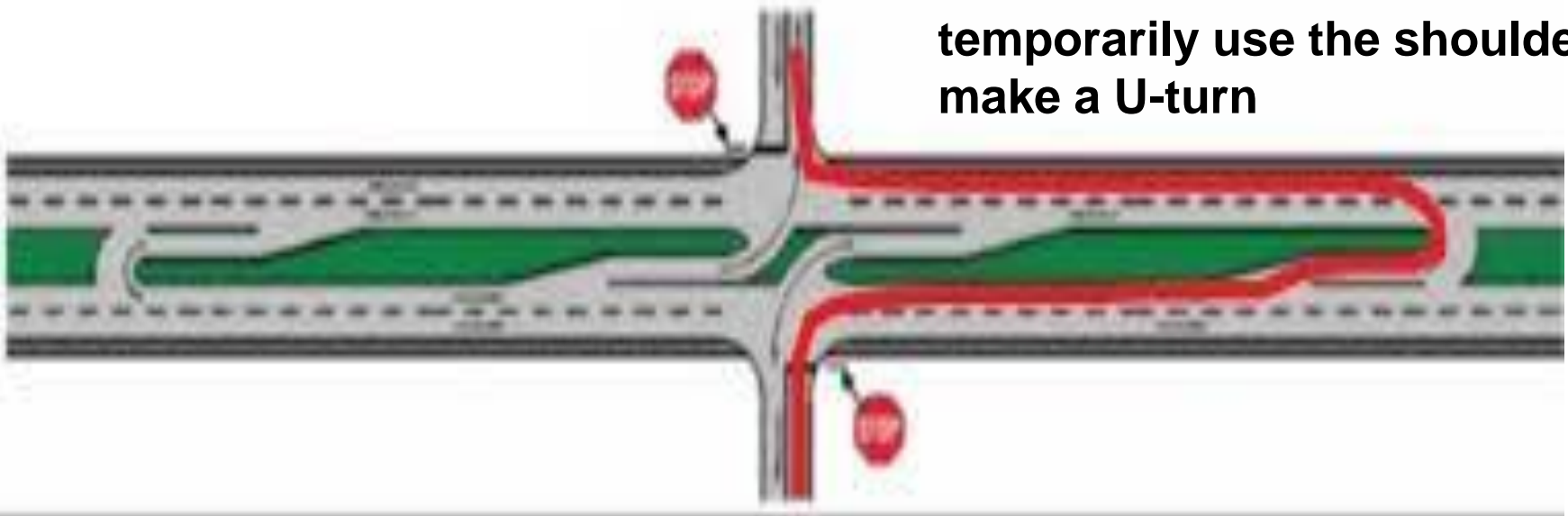
Reduced Conflict Intersection



REDUCED CONFLICT INTERSECTIONS ARE INTERSECTIONS THAT DECREASE FATALITIES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY BROADSIDE CRASHES ON FOUR-LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAYS.

Crossing a rural divided highway using a
Reduced Conflict Intersection

**Driver may turn the vehicle in
the farthest lane and
temporarily use the shoulder to
make a U-turn**



Passing



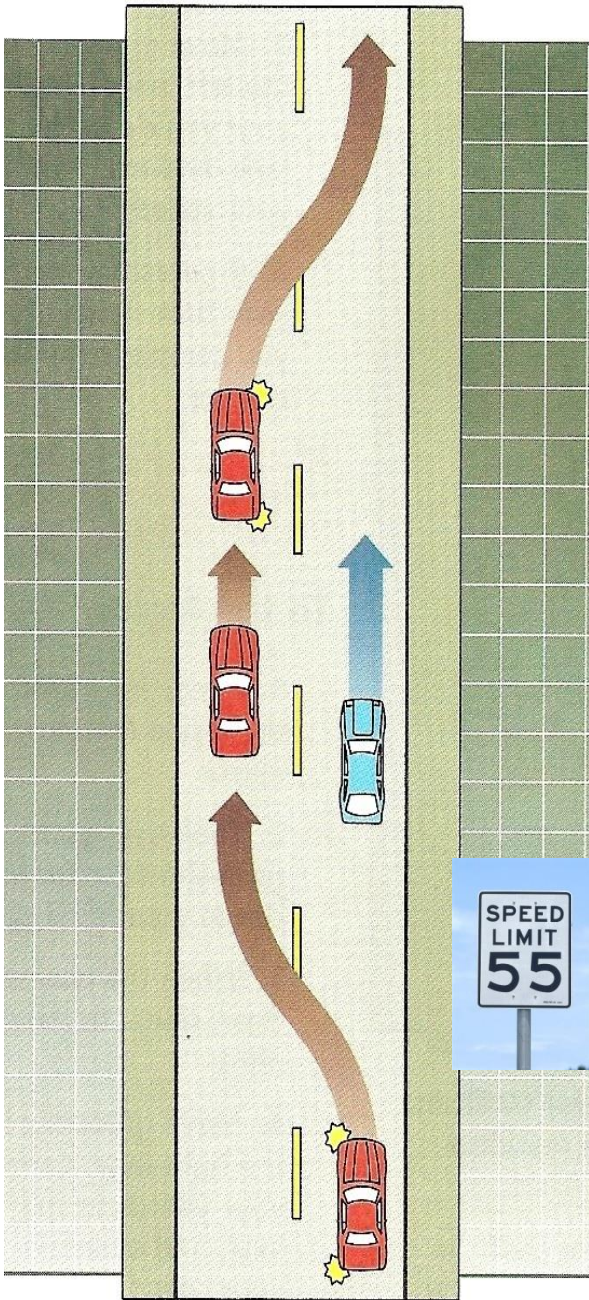
- ⊙ Improper passing causes many crashes
- ⊙ ***Use extra caution when passing***
- ⊙ **At night**
- ⊙ **Poor visibility**
- ⊙ **Road is slippery**

- ⊙ **Explain the new law concerning speeds in passing zones.**

Where passing is permitted, you can pass on the left

How fast can the red car go while passing the blue car?

■



1. TRUE OR FALSE. It is permitted to drive faster than the posted speed limit if you are passing on a two lane road

1. T.

59-62. Name four safety precautions you should follow when passing another vehicle.

59. Make sure it is safe in front.

60. Check your blind spot as you move into the left lane

61. Use your turn signals

62. Do not return until you can see the entire front of the vehicle in your rear view mirror.

You must return to your side of the road before coming within 100 feet of an oncoming car

Do not pass

-Within 100 feet of an *intersection, underpass, tunnel, or railroad crossing*

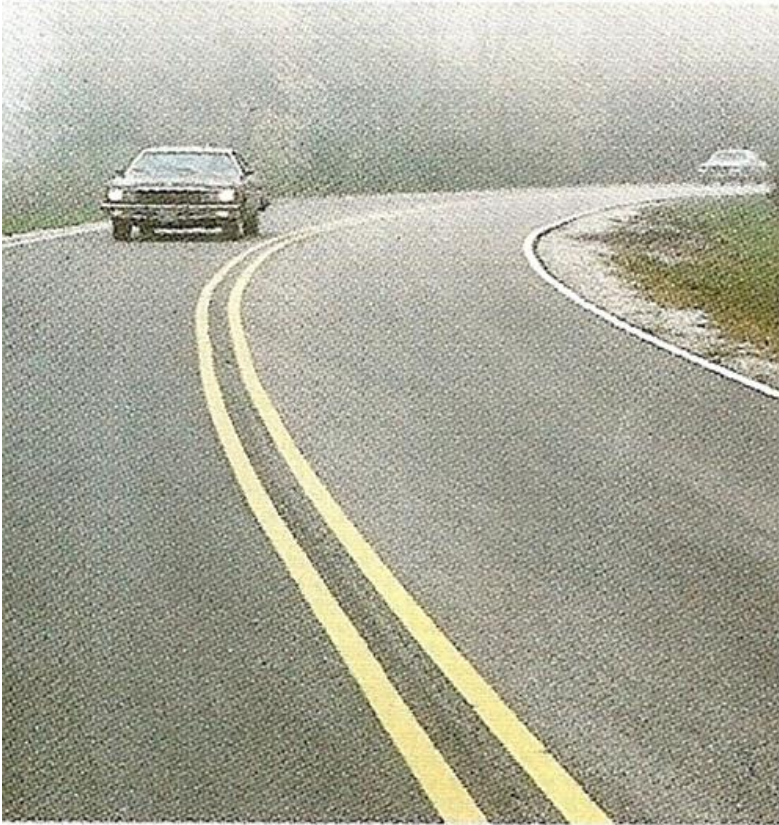
-When you are about to meet a vehicle coming toward you from the opposite direction

-9. You may pass on a hill or curve if you can see clearly for 700 feet in front of you.

9. T.

47. What does a double solid yellow line mean?

47. No passing in either direction.



Does the new speed law apply in the picture above?



Passing on the Right



- The driver of a vehicle may pass on the right of another vehicle only upon the following conditions:



1. When the vehicle overtaken is **making, or about to make, a left turn**. You may **not** pass on the **shoulder**
2. On street and highways with **2 or more lanes** of traffic in each direction.
3. On one way roads with **2 or more lanes**.
4. **In no event shall a pass be executed by driving on the shoulder** , whether paved or unpaved, or off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway. **(If you see the left signal of the car ahead of you prepare to stop).**

- **19. When approaching a stopped car turning left on a two lane road you should:**
- **C. stop your car behind the turning car until he has turned**

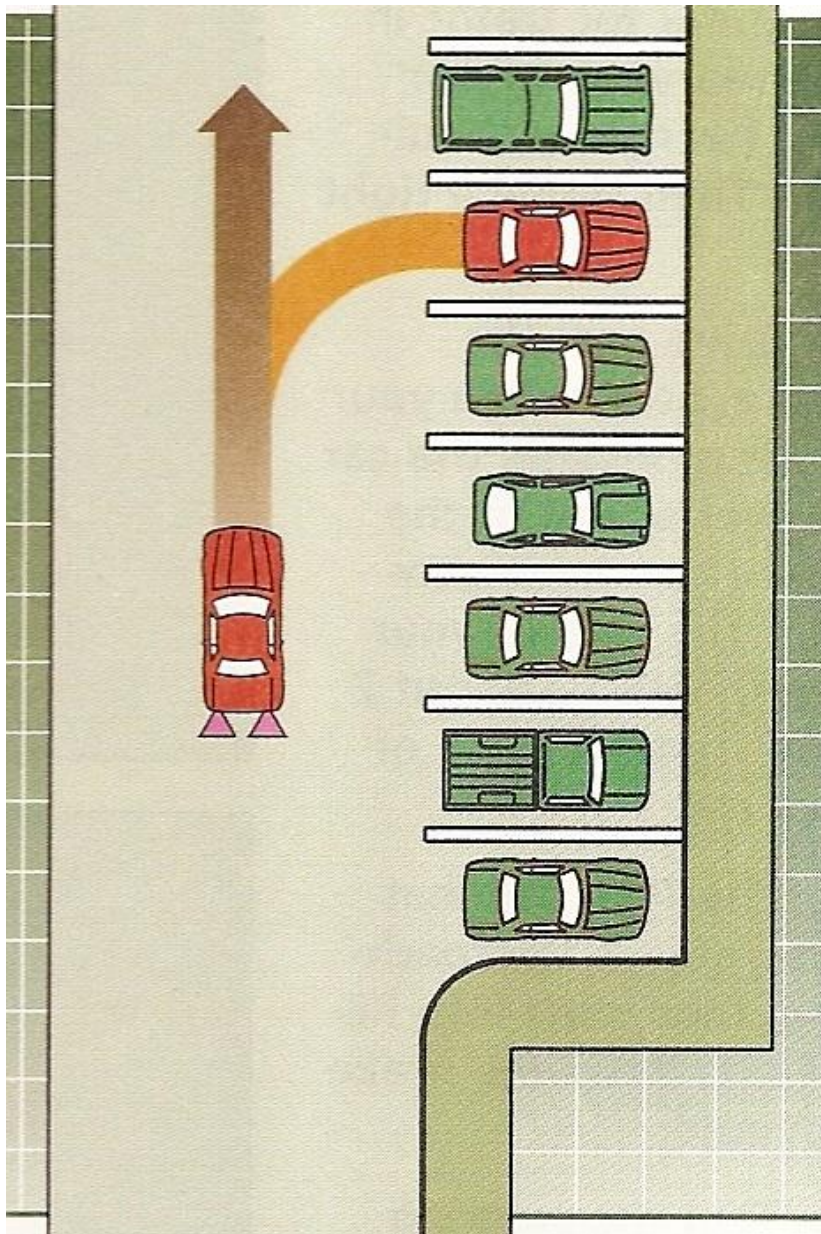
- **10. You are able to pass on the right if only one tire crosses the solid white line.**

10. F.

Backing Up



- Backing up is **not allowed on freeways** or expressways. **Except for emergency vehicles in the course of duty.**
- Backing up on public roads could result in a charge of **reckless or careless** driving
- If you must back onto a road back into the nearest traffic lane.

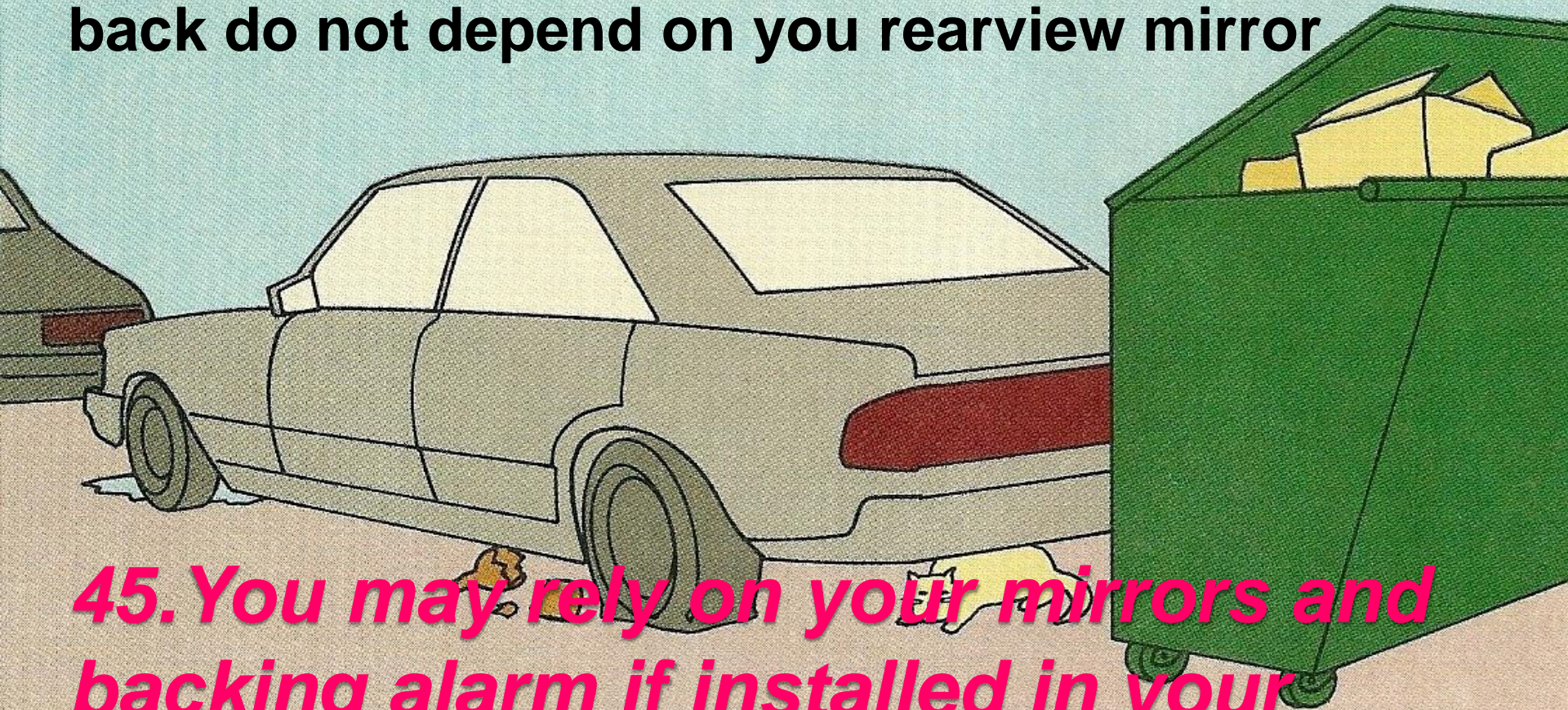


Back into the nearest traffic lane when ever possible. If you must back across a traffic lane do so with care.



Before you back walk around your vehicle to ensure nothing is behind it

Continue looking out your back window as you back do not depend on you rearview mirror



45. You may rely on your mirrors and backing alarm if installed in your vehicle when backing F.

46. 12

Parking



- **(46) When a vehicle is properly parked the curb side wheels are no more than 12 inches from the curb**
- If you leave you car parked and unoccupied on a public road, front wheels must be **turned toward the curb** or shoulder of the road and **parking brake on.**
- This will help the vehicle roll off the road rather than into a traffic lane

Handicapped Parking



- **(21-22)** In order to park in a space designated “physically disabled” you must have either a **disability license plate or a disability parking permit.**

21-22 - Handicapped license plate

Disability parking permit



55-58. Which direction do you turn your wheels when parking on a hill?

57 & 58



When the front of a parked vehicle points downhill, wheels should be turned toward the curb or shoulder of the road.

55



When the front of a parked vehicle points uphill, and there is a curb, wheels should be turned away from the curb.

56



When the front of a parked vehicle points uphill, and there is no curb, wheels should be turned toward the shoulder of the road.

Parking is **not allowed** in the following areas.



- Within intersections
- On crosswalks or sidewalks
- Within **20 feet** of a crosswalk at an intersection
- Within **30 feet** of a flashing light, stop sign, or signal
- Within **50 feet** of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing
- Within **10 feet** of a fire hydrant

11-12. – Parking is not allowed within 20 ft of a crosswalk at an intersection or within 10 feet of a fire hydrant.



- How far can you park from a crosswalk?
20 feet

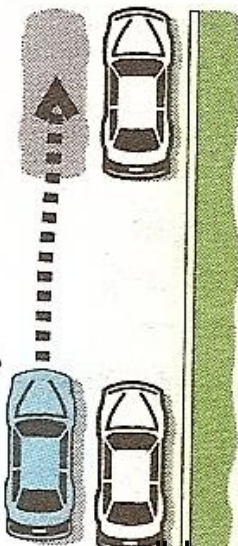
It is illegal to park

- A. In front of a fire hydrant
- B. Next to a yellow curb
- C. In front of a bank
- D. Both A & B

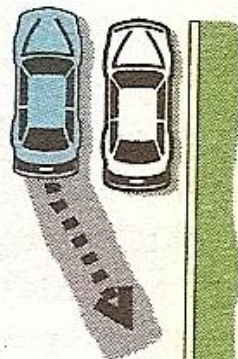
Other places where no parking is allowed:

- In front of **mail boxes**
- Along side or across the street from any **excavation site.**
- In front of a **driveway**
- On any **bridge**
- Within a **highway tunnel**
- Double parking or next to a **yellow painted curb**

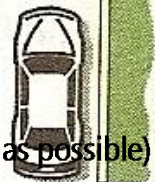
Parallel Parking



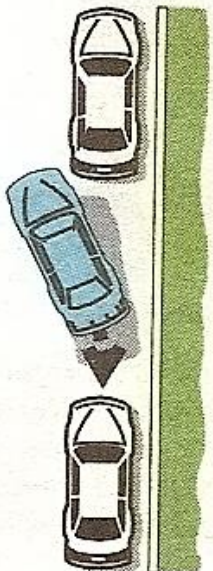
1 Stop even with the car ahead and about one and a half feet away from it.



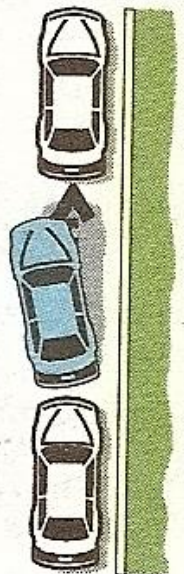
2 Turn wheel to right sharply, back up slowly.



parallel parking (test your driving skills - try to park as fast as possible) - game.url



3 When clear of car ahead, turn wheel sharply to left and continue to back up slowly.



4 Turn wheel sharply to right and pull toward curb in center of space.

Highway Parking



- Must be moved from the **main traveled portion** of the highway



- If the vehicle cannot be moved **it must be clearly marked**

Use parking lights or hazard warning lights
to alert other drivers

If you have your headlight on they must be
set on low beam.

Lights must be visible for 500 feet

Right Hand Lane Travel



Page 30:

When operating a motor vehicle on highways that are divided into more than one lane in the same direction, you should drive in the right-hand lane when available.

**This does not include:
(see page 30)**

Seat Belt Laws

- ◎ ***OF ALL THE SAFETY EQUIPMENT IN YOUR VEHICLE, THE SEAT BELT IS MOST LIKELY TO SAVE YOUR LIFE.***
- ◎ **IN MINNESOTA, MOTOR VEHICLES MUST HAVE SEAT BELTS AND THE USE OF SEAT BELTS IS MANDATORY**

48. What safety device in your vehicle is most likely to save your life in the event of an accident?

48. seatbelt



New Laws for 2009

Primary Seat Belt law

- ⊙ **Law enforcement officers may now stop vehicles when they observe any person in the vehicle not wearing a seat belt**



If you do not wear a seat belt:



- Your chance of being killed or injured in a crash are **four times greater**
- It is possible to be killed at speed as low as **12 mph.**
- **Seat belts keep you from being ejected from you vehicle.** People who are thrown from vehicles are more likely to die or suffer serious injury

23. Your chances of being killed are 4 times greater when you are thrown from the car than when you are buckled up.



Who must wear a seat belt.



- The **driver**
- Any **passenger in the front seat**
- A child who is **8 years old and at least 4 feet 9 inches tall**
- All passengers under 18 years of age if the driver has a **provisional license or a permit**

44. d.



- **44. MULTIPLE CHOICE. A properly adjusted and fastened seat belt must be worn by the following:**
- **a. The driver of a passenger vehicle**
- **b. any passengers in the front seat.**
- **c. a child who is 8 years old and at least 4 feet 9 inches tall**
- **d. All of the above**



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You are not legally required to wear a seat belt if you are: page 30-31

- Driving a passenger vehicle in **reverse**
- Occupying a normal sitting position and **all seat belts are being used**
- You are in possession of a written certificate from a physician citing **medical reasons** for not wearing a seat belt
- **Frequent** entering and exiting and speed 25mph or less. (engaged in work)



- **Rural mail carriers**
- Driving or riding in a **pickup truck** while engaged in **farm work.**
- Driving a motor vehicle made before **Jan. 1 1965**

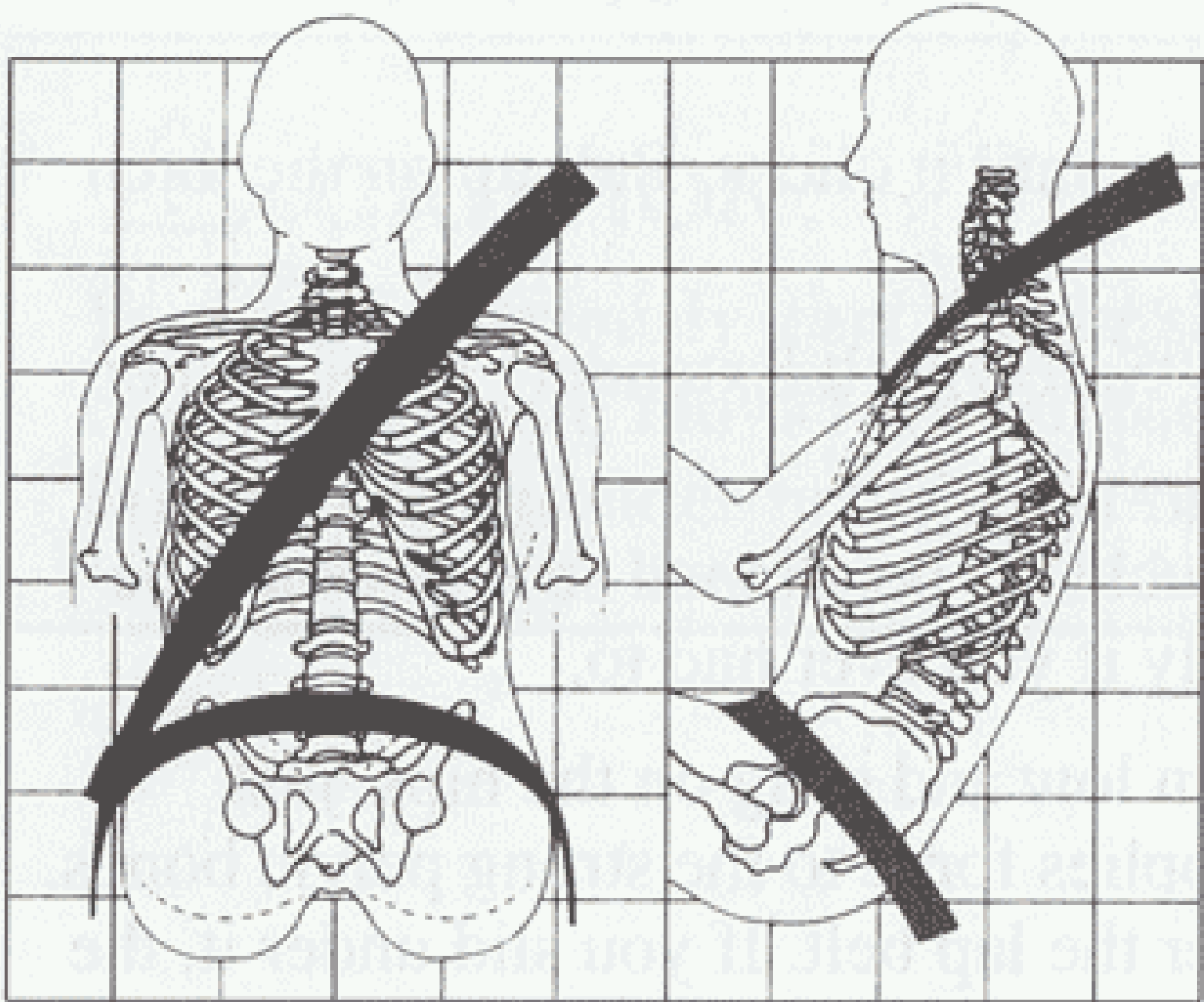




Use Seat Belts Correctly



- You are more likely to survive a crash if you **wear both the lap and shoulder belt together**
- Lap belts should be snug to your hip bone and upper thighs
- It should **never be across the abdomen or soft part of the belly**
- Shoulder belt should be **snug to the chest and middle of the shoulder**



If the seat belt is positioned correctly, it is much less likely to contribute to injuries in the event of a crash.





addtoheart
PHOTOGRAPHY

Infant and child safety seats

Infant and Child Safety Seat Laws



- ⦿ The **back seat** is the safest place in most cars
- ⦿ If the vehicle has a **passenger side airbag, it is essential for children 12 and younger to ride in the back seat.**
- ⦿ Children **under 8** must have a child safety restraint system
- ⦿ Infants must ride in a **rear facing child safety restraint system until they are at least one year old and weigh at least 20 pounds)**

49. The **back seat** _____ is the safest place in most vehicles.

50-51. Infants must ride in a rear-facing child safety restraint system until they are at least (50) **one year old and weight at least(51) **20** pounds..**

50 -51. one year -20 lbs

- However, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics, children should ride in a rear-facing child safety system until they are at least 2 years of age.



Children older than one and weigh at least 20 pounds can ride facing **forward in a high backed booster seat.**

(Stay in the seat until they out grow it). Typically 40 to 60 pounds depending on the seat

New Laws of 2009 (Child Restraints)

*Children under the age of eight and under the height of 4'9" must be restrained in a **booster seat or other child restraint device that meet federal standards.***

The child cannot use the seat belt alone until they are 8 years old and 4"9" tall.

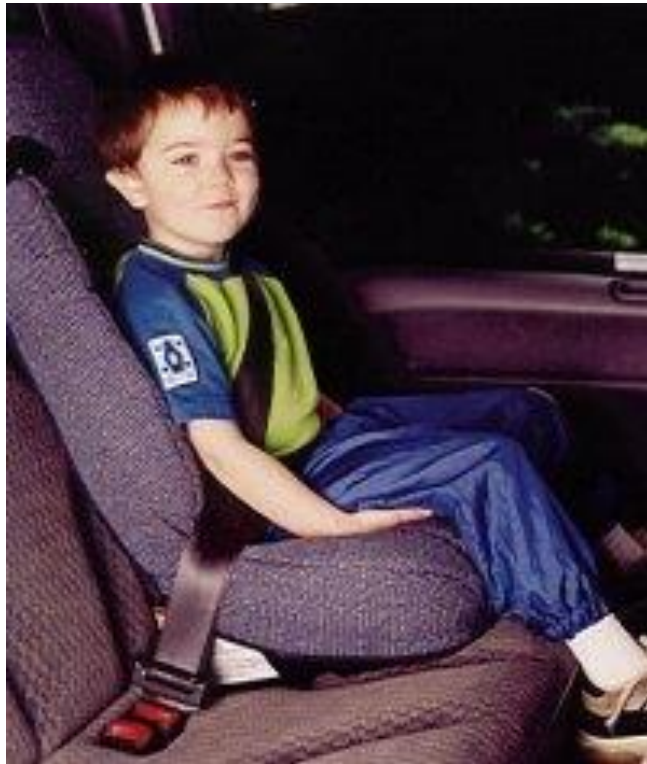
Never use a safety seat that has been in a crash

53. **TRUE** OR FALSE. Never use a child safety seat that has been in an accident or one that is six years past the date of manufacture.



(The booster seat must be used with both adult lap and shoulder belt.)

- Booster seat



- Under 8 years old & under 4'9"



Other Child Passenger Safety Guidelines

For your child's protection never use a safety seat that has been in a crash or that is six years past the date of manufacturing.

Rear-facing infant seats should never be placed in front of an air bag.

Children should not be held on passenger's lap while riding in a car

Children should not ride in cargo areas of a truck or station wagon. (a father's story)

Rear facing infant



Child safety seat



Booster seat





Passenger Safety



- It is **the driver's responsibility to make sure that other passengers are safe.**
- Insist that all passengers wear seat belts.
- Be sure children are buckled into age-appropriate child restraint systems

Never leave a child or vulnerable adult unattended in a vehicle.



- **They could engage the vehicle and become involved in a crash.**
- Occupants could **die or suffer serious injury from heat or cold**
- Vehicle could be **stolen or broken into** by someone who is not aware the vehicle is occupied.
- Someone could break into the vehicle and **abduct or harm** the occupant

64. **TRUE** OR FALSE. Leaving a child in the car unattended could be dangerous because the child could engage the vehicle and become involved in a crash.



Leaving Your Vehicle Unattended

- Lock your door and take your keys.
- Do not leave your vehicle running
- Do not leave keys in the ignition
- Do not leave valuables or thing that may appear valuable in your vehicle





63. Pets should not be left in vehicles, especially on **very hot** or **cold** days

65. Pets should not be left in vehicles because temperature extremes can be very dangerous to animals. T

HOT CAR WARNING

When outside temps reach this, the temp in a car can reach this.

75° - 118°

77° - 123°

81° - 138°

90° - 143°

94° - 145°



IT'S IMPORTANT.

Airbags

- An airbag is a **supplemental restraint** system
- Airbags are intended to work **with seatbelts**
- They are **not** designed to keep occupants from being ejected.
- Children 12 year and younger should ride in the back



25. TRUE OR FALSE. Airbags are just as effective without a seatbelt



Airbag Safety Suggestions

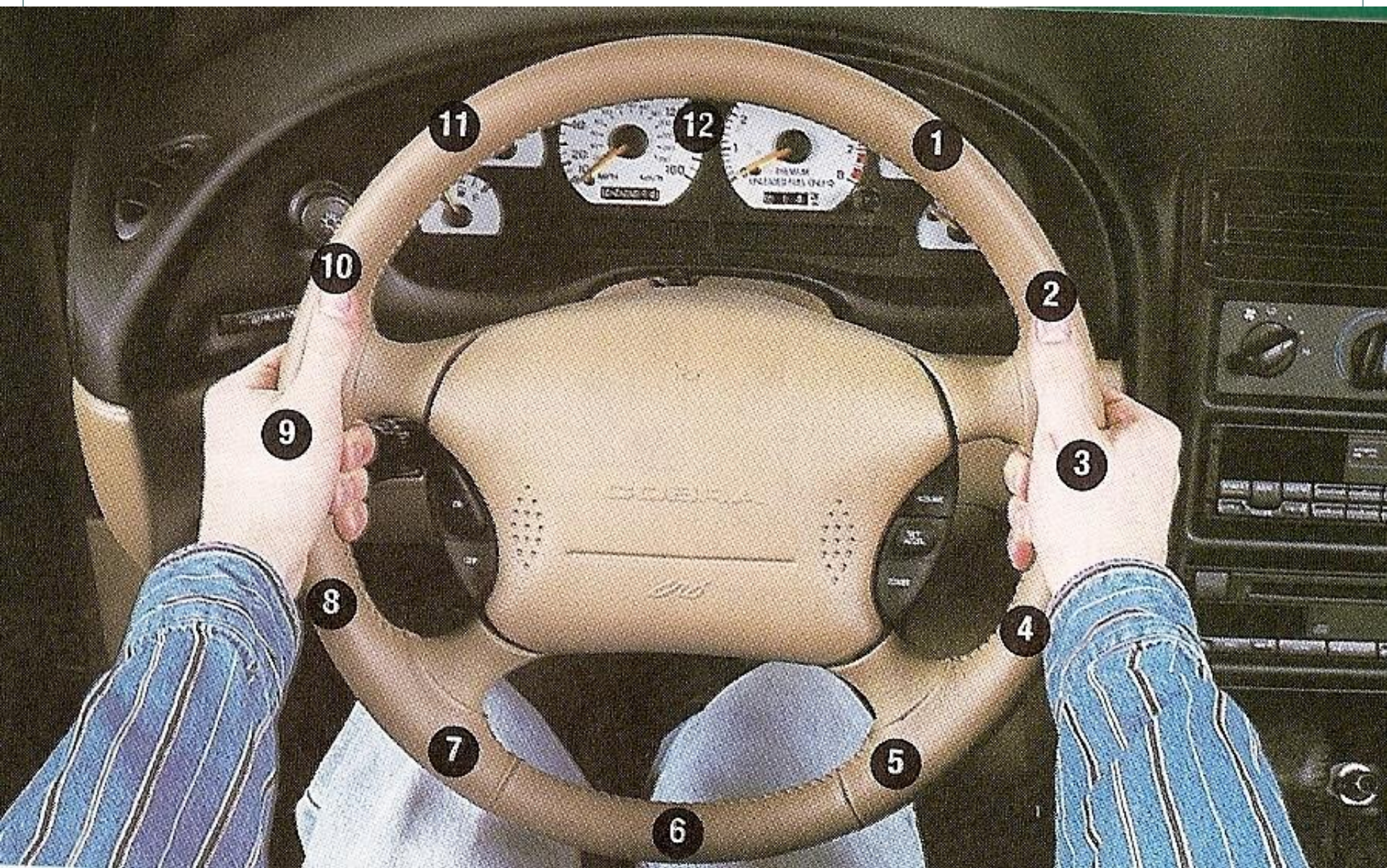


- Try to maintain at least **10 inches** from you to the steering wheel
- Keep your hands at **(8 and 4) or (9 and 3)**
- Keep your **thumbs turned out** on the steering wheel
- Front passenger seats should be as **far back as possible**



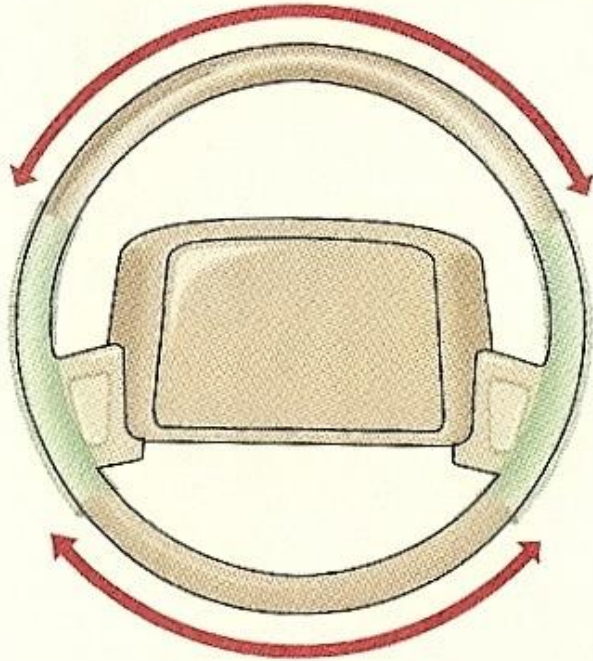
- 24. **TRUE** OR FALSE. You should have at least 10 inches between you and the airbag.



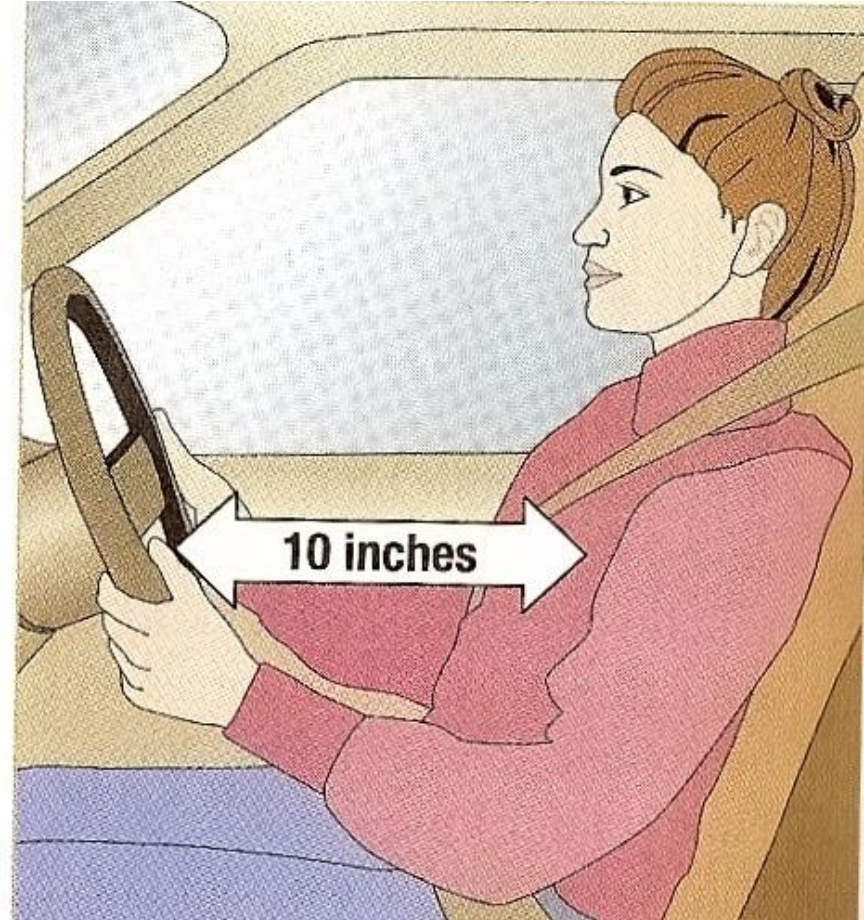


**66. Keep your hands at the 10 and 2o'clock position.
False**

Keep hands on the green.



Stay out of the red area.





Name two mistakes the driver is making

Careless and Reckless Driving



- ◎ **Careless** driving is defined as driving or stopping a motor vehicle in a way that endangers the lives and safety of people and property.
- ◎ **Reckless** driving is defined as driving a motor vehicle in a manner that shows “**willful or wanton**” **disregard** for the safety of people and property
- ◎ Both will be tried as a misdemeanor
- ◎ (remember the drag racing law on page 33)

26. **Reckless driving** is defined as willful or wanton disregard for the safety of other people and property.



Fleeing a Police Officer



- It is against the law to use a motor vehicle to flee a police officer on official duty
- Anyone who violates this law is **guilty of a felony**
- Not more than **three years and one day** in jail.
- Fine not more than **\$5,000**
- Or both

- **If you are convicted of a felony your license will be revoked**

If someone is killer or injured.



- If death results:
 - Not more than **ten years**
 - Fine not more than **\$20,000**
 - Or both

27. If, in the course of fleeing a police officer, a death results from your driving you will be jailed for 10 years , fined \$20,000.00 or both. I.

Great bodily harm



- Not more than **7 years**
- Fine not more than **\$14,000**
- Or both



Substantial Bodily Harm



- Not more than **5 years**
- Fine not more than **\$10,000**
- Or both



Do Not Litter



- ***It is illegal to throw items*** from your vehicle onto the streets, roadways, and public and private land.
- It is unlawful to throw, leave, place or dump any form of **offensive or dangerous items**.



52. *It is illegal to throw cigarette butts out your window. T.*

Examples

- Cigarettes
- Fireworks
- Debris
- Snow
- Ice
- Glass
- Nails
- Tacks
- Wire

- Cans
- Garbage
- Paper
- Ashes
- Refuse
- Carcasses
- Offal
- Trash
- rubbish



What to Do in a Traffic Crash



- If you are involved in a traffic crash, you must take certain actions to ensure **safety and compliance with the law.**



You must **stop, pull out of the driving lane and turn off your engine.**

Protect yourself and the crash scene

If someone is **killed or injured you must call 911** as quickly as possible

If you are qualified, administer first aid.

Other wise keep the victim comfortable.

28. If you are involved in a crash you must provide reasonable help to anyone injured in the crash. T

- You must provide your name, address, date of birth, and registration number of your vehicle to other drivers involved and any law enforcement officer
- You **must show your driver's license** to any driver who asks and any law enforcement officer



If a **person involved in the crash** asks to see your insurance information, *you must provide the name and address of your insurance carrier and the name of your agent.*

Insurance information must be given to police. If you do not have it with you , *you have 72 hours to provide the information*

- **If a crash results only in property damage, it is not necessary to notify law enforcement**
- If your vehicle is disabled have it towed as soon as possible
- If you damage property other than a vehicle you **must notify the property owner.**



Traffic Crash Reports

Every driver who is involved in a crash that results in **injury, death, or property damage of \$1000** must file a traffic crash report **within ten days**

Send written report to Driver and Vehicle Services



29. Every traffic crash must be reported if it results in injury, death, or \$ \$1,000.00 dollars of property damage.



Insurance



- ⦿ Owners of motor vehicles driven on public roads **must have no-fault and liability** insurance on their vehicle
- ⦿ Valid proof of insurance must be **carried in the vehicle at all times**
- ⦿ Failure to provide proof of insurance at the request of a law enforcement officer may result in **revocation of your license and vehicle registration**

30. A law enforcement officer may issue you a ticket for failure to show proof of insurance. T



When driving privileges are revoked for lack of insurance, the driver **must pass a knowledge test and pay a \$30 reinstatement fee.**

There may also be fines levied by the court

When you apply for your new license **you must show proof of insurance**



Allstate[®]
You're in good hands.

The penalty for not having insurance on your vehicle:

- 1. can result in a revocation of license plates and registration of the vehicle**
- 2. driving privileges may be revoked for up to one year**
- 3. Fined up to \$1000**
- 4. Up to 90 days in jail**

Motorcycle Insurance



- **Liability insurance** for motorcycles must include coverage for property damage and injury to other people
- No-fault and uninsured driver insurance is optional
- You can also obtain insurance for damage, loss, or theft



Registering Your Vehicle



- All motor vehicles must be registered with the **DPS Driver and Vehicle Services Division**
- To register your vehicle you must bring the **current vehicle title or registration card and your driver's license or identification card** to your local Driver and Vehicle Services deputy registrar's office, Pay all fees and taxes

Once registered, the license plates can be renewed

1. online,

2. by mail, or

3. in person at any deputy registrar's office

Your register your plates each year



54. License plates can be renewed on line T.

Renew or
Update
your License
Online



DATE	RENEW NUMBER	ARCAT	PLATE

DRIVER LICENSE - RENEWAL NOTICE

COPY

Correct license renewal notice

you will receive this renewal notice one month before the expiration of your driver license.

APPOINTMENT
DR. APPOINTMENT: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM
OFFICE HOURS: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
OFFICE: 301 S. 13th St., Suite 100, Lincoln, NE 68502
OPERATION: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE DRIVER LICENSE DIVISION AT 402-477-3333
OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT www.dor.state.ne.us

NAME	DOB	SEX	HAIR	EYES

MAILING ADDRESS

ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP

PHONE

HOME	WORK	CELL

EMAIL

EMAIL

AGENCY

AGENCY

AGENCY ADDRESS

ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP

AGENCY PHONE

PHONE

AGENCY FAX

FAX

AGENCY TELEPHONE

TELEPHONE

COPY

OTHER INFORMATION: [REDACTED]

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT THE DRIVER LICENSE DIVISION AT 402-477-3333 OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT www.dor.state.ne.us

Wireless Communication Devices



- A person may not use a wireless communication device, such as a cell phone, **to compose, read, or send electronic messages while driving.**
- Electronic messages include:
 1. **e-mail**
 2. **Text messages**
 3. **Instant messages**
 4. **And accessing the Internet.**



Exceptions include:

- **Obtaining emergency assistance**
- **Report an accident or crime**
- **When the device is solely voice activated or in hands-free mode**



The End

